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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.S. BRITANNIA	4189	E. Crewe	16th Jan.
M.S. GOTHA	7588	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. CARTHAGE	5196	M. De Horne	30th "
CALEDONIAN	3287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
M.S. BRITANNIA	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.S. MANDU	6000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
M. CARTHAGE	5196	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.S. BRITANNIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
M.S. ARCADIA	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.S. ARCADIA	6961	I. Reeves	20th "
M.S. INDIA	5196	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.S. BRITANNIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
M.S. PENINSULAR	3287	E. Crewe	10th "
M.S. CARTHAGE	5196	W. A. Wheler	17th "
M.S. ARCADIA	6961	M. De Horne	24th "
M.S. BRITANNIA	6961	I. Reeves	1st May.
M.S. BRITANNIA	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
M.S. GOTHA	7588	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers proceed there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES only. Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers and mails are booked to London by long sea route by the Steamers. Passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

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A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier, at noon, on the day or day before sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand Baggage will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 29th December, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
M.S. ARATHON	T. Rossovich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
M.S. CATTARO	G. Nicolich.	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
For VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and Steamers from BOMBAY on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
M.S. LACROMA	G. Costanzo	4,109	380	7th Feb.
M.S. LLOYDIA	G. Wallnsching	3,706	350	7th March.

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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VALABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AUSTRIA	A. Felner	4,235	950	21st Jan., 1897.

Steamers for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Kobe, AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and Steamers by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

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Acting Agent.

Western India Service, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU,"
Captain G. Sakamatsu, 3,275 Tons,
will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about
15th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th January, 1896.

THE S.S. KHEDIVE, of 3,955 tons, with excellent 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Accomodations, and Electric Lights, WILL SAIL for NATAL and DELAGOA BAY, about the 25th instant, reach in about 11 to 12 days.

The said Steamer is to be taken to PORBUNDER, our vessel, for shoe, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, room for acquaintants will be granted free Passage.

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Near Monolia, opposite Crawford Market.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
CAIRA	4256	Fiandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. "
DJEMNAH	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. "
TOURANE	4080	Dutilleul	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, SAYA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MESSAGERIES	de Maubeuge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Steamers for Australia Transhipt at Colombo.

Steamers launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers, &c. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of Steamer's departure, between 8 and 10 a.m.

The Steamer "ATHOS" Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 10th inst. 1897.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

RETURN TICKETS are issued, including Railway travelling to London.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

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Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on the 16th January, at 2 p.m., or later, if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. CHINDWARA 2,011 tons, on or about 21st Jan.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 16th Jan.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th Jan., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th January, 1897.

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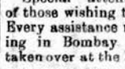
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Rates tendered for delivery beyond the limits of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway cannot be entertained.

All Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C.P., and to be marked BRASS and COPPER SCRAP.

Tenders will be opened by the Chief Storekeeper at his Office, on the 5th February, 1897.

Full payment must be made to the Auditor of this Company within ten days of the date of notification of acceptance of Tender, otherwise the Company may exercise the option of cancelling or annulling the sale or accepting any other offer tendered.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway,
Office of Chief Storekeeper, B-N Ry., 6th January, 1897.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the Emperor of Germany, and millions him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, Yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TRETIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1895.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most sincerely recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh,
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GENERAL MANAGER.

January, 1897.

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WEST END AGENCY: 1, Waterloo Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Port Said, Odessa.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all the principal towns of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons, issues Indian and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investments, collects Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interest and Dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, or other securities.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the monthly balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £30,000
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Foochow.	Penang.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
The Corporation buy and receive for collection bills of exchange; grant Drafts payable in the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general Banking, Business connected with the East.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be obtained on application.
F. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Rhinstone Circus.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon, Pinlee, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipattai.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.
CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... ,, 11,08,999
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. GORDUNDAS KHATAU, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE BHICAJEE SAKLATVALA, Esq.
GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are offered for short terms of 3 months during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received for this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 3 per cent. per annum.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances £ for £, per 3 months.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes received where the Bank has a Branch, are Collected at Current rates free of charges in above Indian Towns and Ports.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 10,000 in event of balances not falling below Rs. 2,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.
Bills and Promissory notes discounted.
Telegrams and Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 10,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RAINES, Esq. (Manager of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.).
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
G. E. NOBLE,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	HONG-KONG.	SAIGON
BOMBAY.	LYING.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at [illegible] per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000.
Current Accounts opened for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial towns in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
49, Grimbi Bazar Street, Bombay and at 38, Lombard Square South, London.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital.....Yen 12,000,000 = Rs. [illegible]
Paid-Up Capital.....Yen 3,000,000 = Rs. [illegible]
Reserve Fund.....Yen 1,125,000 = Rs. [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS:—The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. The Union Bank of London. The Paris Bank, Limited.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on Approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
H. BERKEY,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£567,312 10
HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills on favourable terms, issues Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and grants Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances when not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Rs. 10,000 will be received on the above terms for a longer period on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Special terms for Deposits for shorter periods, as may be agreed upon.
Bills undertaken for clients at a moderate commission.
Remittances effected at the current rate of exchange.
Coupons, Interest, Dividends, Bonds, &c., collected.
Apply to
J. K. [illegible]
Watkinson Circus, Bombay.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	i.e.	
Indian (Limited)					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge. ...	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p. c.	145
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	50
Charter Bank ...	40,000	480	450	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	1125	all	31-8s.	444
National Bank of India	40,000	450	3121	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
				Half year.	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	100 Nil	56
Anglo-Indian ...	1,245				45
Ahmadabad Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,001
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Ballari)	871	90	all	9 per c.	290
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co. ...	900	500	400	dvd Rs. 40	535
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co. ...	900	500	400	dvd Rs. 30	500
Bombay New Mills Manufg. Co., Ld.	50	1,000	...	...	1690
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	608
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,400
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	1,000
Coimbatore Spg. and Wvg. ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	2	700
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	700	...	dvd Rs. 12	800
Coorla Mills ...	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 8	550
Currimbhoy Mill	97	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,000
David Mill	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	500
Dhan Mills. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	500
Emerson	800	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	650
Framjee Pet ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	680
Hutchingson Mills	10	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloch ...	1,250	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills ...	50	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Motton ...	685	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	535
Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	70	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	775 x d
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	1,400	500	500	20	700
Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Mill	200	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	725
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co. ...	4,500	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	227½
Jeevraj Balloo ...	1,053	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	975
Jubbulpore Mills Co., Ld	813	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khatau Makanji ...	75	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 90	705
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Weg. Co. ...	61	25	25	Nil	85
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Weg. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	765
Leopold	8,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	250
Lord Reay Mfg. Co. ...	415	1,000	1,000	30	990
Maharashtra Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	995
Madras United ...	35	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	3,050
Mahalakshmee ...	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah ...					
Mill (Godhra) ...	2,49	500	500	15 per ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,50	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 100	2,100
Managon	5,03	25	250	dvd Rs. 5	1274
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co. Ld	4,92	25	250	dv 15	250
Madhavji Mills. ...	7,77	10	100	Nil	115
National	50	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern ...	1,43	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	460
Oriental	5,71	62	625	dvd Rs. 20	350
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.) ...	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	330	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	800
Ripon Mills. ...	60	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,210
Swadeshi	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,000
Sholapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,525
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	850
Southern India Spinning & Manufactures ...	1,03	500	500	15	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,112	250	250	dvd Rs. 12½	355
Sun Mills ...	1,30	350	350	dvd Rs. 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India ...	11,000	250	250	10	250
Swadeshi Mills. ...	475	80	800	dvd Rs. 15	575
Sawoon and Co.	1,00	9	90	dvd Rs. 15	601
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	51
Union Mills Ld ...	90	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	500
Venkateshwar Lakshimbaker C Mill Co Ld	800	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	Qxd
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 80	790
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£80	all	5 p. c.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. ...	—	£ 18	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400	...	...
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	50	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.					Yearly
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert Electric Press	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	1,150
Bellary	147	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ltd	560	250	250	2	275
Bombay Cotton Brade Clawn pore Press	4,000	125	125	dv Rs. 15	155
Bombay Industrial ...	600	200	200	1	1874
Bombay Printing Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 15	230
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 8	1,350
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	7	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs. 7	95
Fort	150	5,000	500	35 + 3	1,100
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs. 40	350
Hirooll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs. 7	135
Khanguttia ...	240	450	450	Rs. 60	530
Mahratta Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	16 pr. ct.	255
Mechanic Cotton Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd. ...	500	500	500	25	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 15	75
Mofussil Co ...	5,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 20	330
Munmar M. ...	1,000	250	p.n.	p.n.	210
New Bharat ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 60	0
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 6	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	2	475
Sahapathy (Bellary) ...	600	500	500	75	385
Samson	600	500	500	25	55
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	20	2,25
Sayaji City Press Co., Ld. ...	400	1,000	720	50	530
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Times of India ...	870	200	200	all 12	23
Volkart	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs. 60	08
MISCELLANEOUS.					Half yearly
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	dvd Rs. 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	—	1,000	100	—	115
Back Bay Baths	500	500	500	5	5
Badhan Fire ...	6,000	100	100	12	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450
Do. New Issue ...	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Gas Co., Ld. ...	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	600	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	750	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,050	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Dahi and Worsteen India Flour Mills...	1,500	20	20	dvd Rs. 10	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Gas Light and Coke Co. ...	11,000	250	250	10	250
Gwalior Sugar Co. ...	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kamptee Spg. and Wvg. Co. ...	4,000	200	175	31	350
Kurrachee Landing Marine & Co., Ld	800	500	500	30	91
Mazagon Dock Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	180
Napier Hotel Co ...	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	100	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	180
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 8	91
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	477½
Sir J. J. & C. ...	1,000	100	100	9	1,000
Tressider & Co. ...	2,000	500	25	63	1,000
Thacker & Co. ...	1,500	100	100	135	146
Tel. base Co. ...	6,3001	251	100	dvd Rs. 11	29

PRICES OF BULLION.

Fa vergnas	Rs. 15
Carolus	...
Gold Mohurs ...	15-4
Gold Five-Frame Pieces ...	13-4
Bar Silver ...	32-14
Gold Leaf ...	23-8
Bar Gold, English (touch) ...	23-4
Bar Australian ...	23
Bar Bombay ...	23
Bar Pakka ...	24-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three and-a-half per cent Reduced 99½
Threes and-a-half per cent 1893 103-2
Municipal 3 per cent. Debenture Loans ... 130
New Bombay Loan 3 per cent. 1873 .....
City of Bombay Loan 98-14
Unguaranteed four per cent. Port Trust Bonds 109

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
On demand	1s. 3 3-32d.	
Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 9-32d.	
On demand ...	1s. 3 11-32d.	
4 months sight ...	1s. 3 13-32d.	
Do. ...	do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	1s. 3 15-32d.
Do. Credits ...	do. ...	1s. 3 15-32d.
Do. do. ...	do. ...	1s. 3 9-16d.
Private ...	do. ...	1s. 3 9-16d.
Do. ...	do. ...	1s. 3 5-8d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	10-1
Do. ...	30 days ...	do.
Madras ...	At sight ...	100 1-16
Do. ...	30 days ...	do.
China ...	30 days ...	do. 163½ and 226

Rowland's Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, refreshing, and emollient preparation for the skin, and removes redness, roughness, and cutaneous affections arising from heat, climate, or the use of hard or injurious waters. It eradicates all traces of fatigue, and realises the most delightful sensations of coolness and freshness. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, is a most efficacious preparation for the teeth, and strongly recommended for its fragrant and healthy properties. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR and ODONTO, 20, Hatton Garden, London. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, restores it when gone, and promotes its growth in every case of Baldness, and gives it a beautiful gloss. It contains neither metallic salts nor mineral ingredients, but is composed entirely of vegetable substances, forming the most perfect dressing for fair hair in the world. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World. Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water 9-18m., 11-5s. Low water, 4-9m. 3-32s.
Military Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
B. V. A. parade.
Bombay Yacht Club races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 10-7m., 11-39s. Low water, 4-50m., 4-13s.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Iria.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Chilka entered the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bombay entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Kapurthala left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Monday next.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on Wednesday next, commencing at 9 p.m.

BEACH OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, fined Abdul Hoosein Ismailji, a Borah landlord, Rs. 100, for making additions to his houses, situated in Dhabroo Street, without providing additional supports as required under the Municipal Act.

DANCE.—The Parel Gymkhana sports were brought to a successful conclusion with a calico dance on Monday evening last, and was well attended. The majority were in evening dress, but the most noticeable dresses were: for ladies—Pansy, Gipsy Lamp Shade, and Hanging Gardens; and amongst the men—Spanish Count, Buffalo Bill, Page, and Yung Lady.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.—With to-day's issue will be found a small and neatly printed prospectus of the above saloon, the proprietors of which in the space of a few short weeks have taken the foremost place in the photographic art of the city. The prospectus will show how extensive and at the same time aristocratic is the patronage the firm has received, and the favourable nature of the opinion expressed on all hands.

DISHONEST RAILWAY PORTERS—Before Mr. F. S Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chidoo Pachoo and Ramsookh Chotoo, porters in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, were charged with obtaining and receiving two bags of sugar, weighing fifteen seers, and valued at Rs. 1-14, the property of the company. About half-past 3 o'clock, on Thursday morning Sabaji Yessoo, a Railway policeman, doing duty at Wari Bunder, noticed the first accused standing at the door of the brake van and No. 2 inside the van. On seeing the sepoy No. 1 whistled to No. 2, which made the sepoy suspicious, who at once went to the brake van and saw No. 2 standing inside the brake with two bags of sugar in his hand. The sepoy at once shut the door of the brake van, confining No. 2 within, and then called the carriage examiner and a police havildar, who took both the accused in custody. Both the accused denied the charge. The Worship sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, or to suffer three weeks' rugirous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A COOK.—Mr. S. Stewart, a Custom House officer, residing on the first floor of Jubilee Buildings, at Sankles Street, reported to the Police, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning that some time between the 13th and 26th ultimo, his silver watch, valued at Rs. 37, and a silver chain with some silver coins attached, valued at Rs. 8, were stolen from a window ledge in the sitting room, where they had been placed by him. Complainant made no report of the theft at the time, but on Thursday morning he learnt that a Mr. J. J. Phillips had purchased the watch from one Ramji Bhica, a Surti cook, who was in complainant's employ up to the 20th ultimo. The police arrested the accused Ramji, and on inquiry ascertained that the watch and chain were stolen by the accused and were subsequently sold by him to a Mr. Phillips, who in his turn pledged them with a Marwaree, who has left Bombay on account of the prevalence of the bubonic fever. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton charged Ramji Bhicka, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft, as a servant, of the watch and chain, belonging to the complainant, Mr. Stewart. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to recover the watch and chain from the absent Marwaree.

CALLING OUT THE TROOPS.—A correspondent at Pangim, Goa, gives the following amusing story:—A short time back, at 9 o'clock at night, the villages of Camorlim was put into commotion by two Hindu cart-drivers, who had brought some visitors to the house of Hermulu. These men, having taken too much liquor, wanted some food, and with this object they went to the house of Hermulu and asked for chatties, rice, &c., for their supper. That their request might be complied with, they alleged themselves to be the agents of Ranes, who they said were expected at night to plunder and burn the village. The rumour rapidly spread through the village and the people began to hide themselves in the neighbouring hills. The nephew of Cumno left the house by the back door and proceeded to the house of the Regedor, who ordered the bugle to be sounded and the chanel bell to be tolled, so that the Desai of Arabo, who has some 150 men well equipped, might be informed of the danger and come to their assistance. In the meantime, a message was sent to the Administrator at Mapuca, where there was also Mr. F. X. Mendonsa, both of whom prepared to set out with three guns mounted on carts, and with a coachful of soldiers, sending messages at the same time to the military guards at Calvaile and Asnora to be on the alert and attack the Ranes on their retreat. The villagers in the meantime, hearing that resistance would be useless, plucked up courage and emerged from their hiding places, and awaited the coming of the Ranes. The Regedor with his night guard proceeded to the house of Cumno and caught hold of the two cart-drivers and brought them to the house where they were soundly thrashed and threatened to make confessions as to the story of Ranes coming to Camorlim. They then acknowledged that they were no more than cart-drivers and the story of Ranes coming was invented by them to obtain food and lodging for the night. The cartmen were taken to Mapuca, and on reaching Dube they met the advocates, who were coming to repel the Ranes. Having learnt that the enemy consisted of these two cart-drivers the village was quieted down, and the Artillery and Infantry began their return march and arrived at Mapuca. The cartmen were despatched to Pangim to be dealt with according to the order of the authorities. The Desais of Bondie and Arabo with their followers arrived at the limit of Camorlim, and on hearing that there was no foundation for the rumour that the Ranes were expected, retired to their respective seats. The military guards at several villages with the Desais are combined to resist any attack that may be made by the revolters.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI.

THE 12th of January, writes a correspondent, was a most woeful day for the people of Jamkhandi. After a successful career of more than 44 years, Ramchandra Rao Gopal *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, the Chief of Jamkhandi, breathed his last at 7 p.m., in his royal palace at Ramtirth, at the age of 64. For a few days previously he had been suffering from fever, caused by a tumour in his back. But none expected that his end was so near. His funeral was attended by thousands of persons, male and female, of all castes and creeds up to the cemetery, which is situated at a distance of six miles on the bank of the River Krishna. The late chief was adopted by Gopal Rao Saheb Patwardhan on the 18th of November 1840. He was then only about 7 years of age. Even at that tender age he showed signs of keen intellect and untiring activity, qualities which never forsook him up to the time of his death. He was invested the full powers of State on 10th of January 1853. During the troublesome days of the mutiny he was moved to Belgaum, and thence to Venguria on suspicion. He was kept in custody till the beginning of 1859, when he was honourably acquitted. From that time till his death he carried on all State affairs with greatest zeal and care. He possessed a retentive memory, keen observation, and great activity, both of body and mind. He was best known for his liberal educational policy, for his taste, for learning, and for his rich patronage, which he gave to persons versed in the old Eastern learning. The keen interest which he took in the enlightenment of his subjects is fully seen from the schools he established for imparting primary education, and low rates of fees he charged for the high-school education. He cared for the sanitation of his subjects. He established a large hospital at great cost. He had a special love for building new buildings, which is realized by a look at his residence at Ramtirth. He collected a good library and a museum there. The fatherly care which he bestowed on his subjects made them fondly attached to him. Their love was fully proved on Wednesday, when they attended the funeral. In the demise of Appa Saheb, Jamkhandi has lost a very popular and energetic ruler. He was a firm devotee of the Indian deities. His generous charity has just again been manifested in the distribution of food to all, without the distinction of caste and creed. Indeed, it will be very long before his place is fully filled in the hearts of the subjects by a future ruler. We hope that our young chief will make us forget the rule of his worthy father by his kind and generous loss.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the entries for to-day's races:—

Challenge Cup, 1st Race—Start at 2-30 p.m.

Yacht's name	Entered by
Kismet ...	Mr W P Symonds
H-d Rose ...	Capt John Hext, R N
Eileen ...	Lieut R St J Gillespie, R E
Turquoise ...	Mr E S Leard
Nadia ...	Mr G T S Scovell
Melody ...	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 4 of the Club list twice round.

Ship's Boats—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Boats name	Entered by
H M S Maadala's Cutter ...	Lt L H Richardson, R N
H M S Pinsey's Cutter ...	Comdr A B Pranos, R N
H M Dockyard Cutter ...	Mr A Monk
R I M S Canning's Life Boat ...	Lieut D F Vines
R I M S Canning's Whaler ...	Lieut N F J Wilson
H S 'Thames' Cutter ...	Mr C W Bentinck
S S Afghan's Gig ...	Comdr R Barton

BOMBAY STEAPLE CHASES, 1897.

IN consequence of the paucity of entries for the Bombay Steaple Chases which were to have taken place on the 23rd and 30th January it has been decided not to hold the meeting, and an extra day's flat-racing will therefore take place on the 23rd instant.

THE TEMPLETON CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 13.

MR. ARTHUR NAPOLEON TEMPLETON appeared again, to-day, before Mr. A. Williams, First Assistant Resident.

On reading the record of the evidence given by Dr. Hehir during the last four hearings to him, the Court was requested by witness to make the following addition:—"There was one visit of which I had no recollection at the time I was giving my evidence which I now believe to have been actually made.

Mr. Daly trusted that his Honour had taken down the above statement in the margin with a comment. The Court asked what date the visit had occurred. Witness replied it was paid either on the 4th or 5th December.

The Court intimated that it wished to add its note to Dr. Hehir's evidence. The note reads:—The following remarks are placed on record under section 363 of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the demeanour of the witness, Dr. Hehir. His evidence throughout was characterized by much hesitation and indecision, and he seemed to show great want of recollection in respect of matters which one would have thought would have impressed themselves strongly on his memory, and it seemed to me that the witness rather recognised this fact and tried to carry it off by volunteering information on less important matters of detail. The witness showed no indecision in repeating charges which were directed upon his honour, which he did with what seemed to me to be genuine indignation. And as the question was put to the witness why he could remember facts which told against the accused, and not those which told in his favour, he first buried to add that so far as I could see, all the statements made by the witness which adversely affected the accused were given dispassionately, and were marked by the same indecision as affected the rest of his evidence. I might state further that I was rather struck with the decision with which the witness repudiated the idea that he suggested that Mrs. Whittaker first called on witness at accused's suggestion; and the last word in or his suggestion Mrs. Templeton had any knowledge of the abortion. The answers which he gave on those subjects were as decided as those in which the witness vindicated his own character.

Before the evidence of the next witness was taken, his Honour, at the request of the defence, excluded all the Mogial police from the Court.

Francis Michael, being sworn, said:—I am a butler and reside at Narayan Gooda, about half-a-mile from the Residency. I have been in Mr. Templeton's service for three years. Mrs. Whittaker stayed with the Templeton's about ten or eleven months. She had a separate room in the house. Accused was always coming and going out of deceased's room both morning and evening. There is a purdah at the door of Mrs. Whittaker's room, and it was always down when accused was in the room. I first knew that Mrs. Whittaker was ill about ten or twelve days before she died. I have seen Mr. Whittaker taking medicine. On that occasion I saw accused giving the medicine to her, about 10 or 11 days before she died. After Mrs. Whittaker's death the accused told us not to go out of the place the police would arrest us. This was said to all the servants in my presence. Mr. Templeton said: "If any one asks you about the circumstances of the death, say you don't know. Other gentlemen besides accused used to go in and out of Mrs. Whittaker's bedroom.

Ruth, the next witness, deposed: I was until lately an ayah in the service of the accused. Mrs. Whittaker had a separate room in the house in which she slept. I have seen the accused going into Mrs. Whittaker's room on many occasions. Mr. Templeton used to go into Mrs. Whittaker's room alone in the absence of Mrs. Templeton. I have often seen accused go into Mrs. Whittaker's room, in Mrs. Templeton's absence, both during the day and at nights. As late as 10 at night, when I used to leave the house to go home. When I used to see accused going into Mrs. Whittaker's room at night, Mrs. Templeton was in bed. I don't know how long the various visits to her last. I was in the habit of going into Mrs. Whittaker's room myself to take tea to Mrs. Whittaker in the mornings, and during other occasions when Mr. Templeton was there I did not go in. I never used to go into her room except to take tea to her. I used to see many others besides Mr. Templeton go into Mrs. Whittaker's room. I can mention names if required. Mrs. Whittaker was ill about 10 or 11 days before her death. I have seen her taking medicine, but I did not see those who brought the medicine. Mr. Templeton was with Mrs. Whittaker when I saw her take the medicine. Mr. Templeton gave Mrs. Whittaker a powder and a pill to swallow, which Mrs. Whittaker swallowed with water. Shortly afterwards the water was brought by me from the dining-room. Mrs. Templeton was not in the room at the time. Mr. Templeton went for the doctors. After her death, Mr. and Mrs. Templeton called me only and asked me what complaint this lady was suffering from. I replied that I would say she died of miscarriage or abortion. Then they told me, if you say so, you will be put in chains. Mr. Templeton spoke to me in English, and his wife in Tamil. Mrs. Templeton drew my attention, and said do you know what Mr. Templeton is telling. If you say so you will be put in chains.

Moosaibee, the sweeper woman, was next sworn, and gave evidence as to disposal of the foetus, as already recorded. The next morning Mr. Templeton went to Secunderabad and brought two pleaders, and Mr. Battenburgh's munshi asked of me what I would say about Mrs. Whittaker's death. First I stated about the childbirth. Mr. Templeton warned me not to. Then the munshi pressed me, and said he would not tell anybody. Then I told the munshi Mrs. Whittaker died of childbirth. The munshi then told Mr. Battenburgh that I said so and so. Then Mr. and Mrs. Templeton, Mr. Chaloner Pillay and Mr. Battenburgh, who were all seated, sent for me. The two pleaders told me that if I said so and so I would get a good beating. "If you are in want of money we will give you, but don't say such words." Mr. Templeton took me to the hospital after the death. Mr. Templeton, Mr. Battenburgh, and myself with the coachman went to the hospital, where there was a doctor, who looked at my arm. There was the mark of a bruise on my arm where my husband had beaten me, and taken me to show that to the doctor, who measured by placing a constable's baton on it. The doctor asked whether the constable had beaten me. I said to the doctor then that the constable beat me because Mr. Templeton tortured me.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved, and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

FESTIVITIES WITH THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS IN BOMBAY.

THE Royal Dublin Fusiliers commenced their Christmas festivities in Bombay with a grand variety entertainment in the Connaught Club, Upper Colaba, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 22nd and 23rd ultimo. The theatre was crowded to overflowing on each occasion by a most appreciative audience, who were given a genuine treat by the members of the Regimental Dramatic Club, with the indefatigable Sergeant Davis at its head. Perhaps the most popular song of the evening was "India's Reply," sung by Sergeant Sage in magnificent style. This was his first appearance on the stage in India, and he promises to be a great addition to the Regimental Dramatic Club. Privates Kelly and McGuinness, of "Quetta Renown," were irresistibly funny in their rendering of the "Simple Little Maiden" and "Fools in the Army," which kept the audience in roars of laughter and put them in a good temper for the rest of the evening. Lance-Corporal Bisset deserves great credit for his contribution to the evening's engagement, which figured on the programme as a "Drum Solo," he successfully performing on five drums at once, a truly unique display. The programme consisted of two parts, each containing ten items, which were without exception most admirably rendered.

On Christmas morning, after the usual parade services, Colonel Cooper and his staff proceeded on their annual visit to the various companies. A Company was the first on the roll, and the Colonel having drank the men's health, made a short speech, in which he wished them a happy Christmas and prosperous New Year, not forgetting to season his remarks and good wishes with a little judicious advice. The men then gave three hearty cheers for the Commanding Officer, Adjutant, Quarter-Master, and the Sergeant-Major, after which they manfully attacking the formidable array of good things, with which the tables were covered. The scene in A Company was repeated by the men of the other companies as the Colonel visited them; good wishes, congratulation, and good cheer being the order of the day. On Christmas evening, the 'D,' G, O's and men of the G Company gave a dance, in one of their large barrack rooms, which had been tastefully decoratated for the occasion, all spending a most enjoyable evening.

On Boxing night the sergeants of the corps held their annual dinner and "At Home" in the Sergeants' mess, which was acknowledged by all the corps passing through Bombay to be the best fitted-up, and most comfortable in India. The members and their guests sat down to dinner at 7 o'clock p.m., and after a most sumptuous repast, the mess-room was prepared for the reception of their lady friends, who turned up in force, including among their number some of the officers' ladies, a compliment which was highly appreciated by the sergeants and added greatly to their enjoyment. During the evening, some good music was greatly enjoyed by those present. Mrs. Rooth's rendering of "Home Sweet Home" was a treat which will be remembered for a long time by those who were privileged to hear it. Colonel Cooper kindly sang "Queen of my Heart" in fine style, proving himself no mean vocal performer. After the health of the ladies had been most enthusiastically drunk, and responded to by Lieut. Taylor (who seemed almost overcome with the responsibility) Sergt.-Major Burk, in proposing the health of the Commanding Officer and Officers, made a few well-chosen remarks, in which he congratulated the members of the mess on belonging to a corps in which the colonel and officers were so considerate to them, and who always shewed the good feeling existing between all ranks on every possible opportunity. Colonel Cooper in his reply, said that it always gave him great pleasure, to meet the non-commissioned officers of his Battalion, both socially and in the cricket and football fields, where in bye-gone days they had good reason to respect each others' powers. This good feeling was, he said, most conducive to discipline in its truest sense, and he hoped always to see it existing in the corps. "Auld Lang Syne" was sung at midnight, and brought a most enjoyable evening to a conclusion.

On the evening of the 6th January, the members of the sergeants' mess gave a most successful dance in their mess-room. The mess and its surroundings were elaborately decorated for the occasion; the trees and garden in front being lit up at night with Chinese lanterns, and fairy lamps, which had a most striking effect, while at the back a large marquee had been affixed and comfortably furnished to act as a drawing room. It was ornamented with plants, flags, and coloured lamps, making it exceptionally comfortable. The centre room had been cleared for dancing with a refreshment bar at one end, the other being occupied by a representation of the jungle, from which a lion and tiger were to be seen emerging. There were over one hundred guests among whom the fair sex were well represented, and dancing was kept up most enthusiastically until the small hours of the morning in spite of the heat, which considering the time of year was excessive. The Band of the regiment performed their part in their high class style, and made dancing a genuine pleasure. Seldom in fact has a more successful dance been held in Bombay, as all the necessary qualifications for perfect success had been so well fore seen and provided by the energetic committee—a perfect floor, ample and comfortable "sitting out" accommodation, first-class music, and last, but by no means least, pretty faces galore with their owners eager to dance; and history indeed would the gentlemen have been who could have resisted the temptation of taking advantage of such an opportunity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS HIGHNESS of Kabul will, it is understood, send a definite reply regarding the Mohmand Border Demarcation Commission next week. Until this answer is received no orders will issue as to the *personnel* of the Commission.

A STORY gained currency in Calcutta on Monday evening that Sir Salter Pyne had been killed in Kabul. There seems to have been no foundation whatever for the report. The latest news from Kabul showed that Sir Salter and Mr. Martin were perfectly well, and matters were proceeding much as usual in the Amir's capital.

IT is officially notified that the number is furloughs likely to be available in Bengal for members of the Civil Service this summer o twenty-seven. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's officer will be more fortunate than those in other provinces where furlough is practically almost impossible unless the crop prospects improve.

THE sterling loan announced in England is intended to replace par ially the India bills for twelve months which fell due and were paid off last May. The state of the sterling balances was such that the Secretary of State did not require to issue new bills at once, but the reduction of the drawings in November and December has necessitated his doing so now.

AFTER our recent references to the financial adjustmen

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THE Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th instant to SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1897.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waler Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY, Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

THE gloom which has been hanging over the trade of this city since the commencement of the present fair season, owing to the local fever epidemic, and the scarcity of food, approaching famine, in some up-country districts, has latterly become intensified in the continued presence of the pestilence, by which business in most of its branches has become paralysed, and threatens to come to a standstill in the daily exodus of thousands of natives from the labouring and trading classes. The Piece-Goods Markets are now virtually closed; and in the minor Bazaars many shops are also closed and their owners gone away for a time, leading to an unprecedented state of things in business circles. In Export business, shippers of Cotton have been pretty free buyers during the past week; but local spinners have been hardly in the market, and several Mills remain closed in the absence of the proper complement of hands. Wheat and Seeds have been taken to a small extent for export, and are unchanged in value. Money is still very scarce, but is in rather less demand. Transactions in Exchange have been restricted both ways, but the course of the market has upon the whole, been downward, and this evening's closing rates are 1-16d. lower for Bank Bills and 1-8d. for Private Paper than those which ruled a week ago. Government Paper is 1-8th per cent. lower for 3½ per Cents; but unchanged for Threes. Freights are very quiet at about last week's rates. Shares are quite neglected.

MONEY.—Great stringency prevailed in this market during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday, though from other causes than the local demand for Money, which, in the present greatest dulness of business in all its branches, has been very limited, showing since the date of the previous Return an increase of only some 3¼ lakhs, due to withdrawals from Private Deposits amounting to 8 lakhs, and a small addition to Loans, less a diminution of 5 lakhs on Bills Discounted, the increase in trade requirements in the week preceding having been 101 lakhs. The reduction in the Bank's Cash Balance disclosed on Saturday last was 16¾ lakhs, at about 106 lakhs, this increase having been due mainly to withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches.

Meantime there has been rather less demand for Money, but it is still very scarce, and the rates of discount both at the Bank of Bombay and in the open market remain at 10 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steady last mail-day at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was upon a very small scale, no transactions of any importance having been reported. Steady in tone again on Monday, rates opened at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a moderate amount of business was reported both ways. On Tuesday the quotation for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, was 1s. 3 3-8d. and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 3 9-16d. A small business was done at these rates, and later in the day they declined 1-32d., all round. A quiet but steady feeling prevailed in the market on Wednesday with 1s. 3 11-32d. named for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and business was altogether on a limited scale. The market was quiet yesterday, with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 3 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 5-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small business passing at these rates in the earlier part of the day; but later on the market was quiter at a decline of 1-32d., at which a few transactions were also reported, this morning the market opened steady at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There were very few Merchants' Bills offering; but a fair amount of business was reported in Bank Wire Transfers, forward Telegraphic, however, having been difficult to obtain. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	... 1s. 3 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	... 1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	... 1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Credits 3	do. ... 1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Do. 6	do. ... 1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Documents 3	do. ... 1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Do. 6	do. ... 1s. 3 19-32d.	"
Francs 3	do. ... 1/32d.	"
Do. 6	do. ... 1/32d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted on Saturday last at 99 3-4 to 100 1-4 for Money, and 99 5-8 to 3-4 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, but these quotations were almost nominal in the general absence of business. The market was dull in tone on Monday, very little business having transpired. Opening at 99 for Cash and 99 7-8 for the February Settlement, rates declined to 99 3-8 and 99 3-4 in the two positions, respectively; but they recovered at the close, and left off at the opening rates. The market nominal, quoted for Three per Cents on Tuesday in was virtually closed for business, quotations were nominal, the absence of dealers, and on Wednesday at 99 5-8 for 3½ per Rates opened on Wednesday 99 13-16 for the next Settlement, Cents, for Cash, 99 1-16 per cent., but beyond a ment, and declining action hardly any business transfew cash transmarket having been bare of dealers, and pired, the [illegible]unt quotation nominal. Three per Cents declined to 97, nominal. 99 3-8 was named yesterday at opening for Money, and 99 5-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, and rates remained at this level throughout the day to the close; but there was next to nothing doing, and the Account quotation was nominal, as was also that for Three per Cents at 97. The day the market has been deserted by dealers, and the quotations given for 3½ per Cents of 99 7-16 for Cash, and 99 11-16 for the next Settlement are nominal. Threes close nominally at 97.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 3 per cent. lower, at 130. Port Trust Bonds are 4 per cent. higher at 109.

SHARES.—The Market continues lifeless, and there has been little or no business doing. The changes in prices are all in buyers' favour, showing, as compared with last Friday's quotations, a decline of Rs. 80 in Maneckjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 75, in Britannia; of Rs. 50, in Central India; of Rs. 45, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 40, in Queen; of Rs. 30, in Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 25 each, in Bombay United, Connaught, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 20, in City of Bombay; of Rs. 7, in Anglo-Indian; an of Rs 5 each, in Dhuu, Imperial, and Leopold; In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah Trading, are Rs. 100 lower in the first issue; Treacher and Co., Rs. 10; and Kemp and Co., Rs. 7.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Nearly 450 shops of dealers in staple *Grey Goods* have been closed this week, and dealers and buyers having left Bombay in large numbers hardly any business has been done in any description of Goods, the Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar being put down at about 600 packages, and of *Local* some 300 bales. Stocks have increased largely; and quotations generally are quite nominal.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist is dull, hardly any fresh business having been reported this week, but prices are quoted as before. Sales of Bombay Spinnings in China for the last fortnight have been 12,000 bales with Exchange at Hongkong at 165. There, a very small business, aggregating about 500 bales has taken place, and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations.

Twist	No. 6s Mule,	As.	4½ to 4⅝	per lb.
"	" 8s "	"	4¾ " 4⅞	"
"	" 10s "	"	4¾ " 5	"
"	" 12s "	"	5 " 5¼	"
"	" 16s "	"	5⅜ " 6¼	"
"	" 20s "	"	6¼ " 6¾	"
"	" 24s "	"	6¾ " 7	"
"	" 30s "	"	7¼ " 7⅜	"
"	" 40s "	"	8 " 8¼	"

METALS.—There has been a moderate enquiry for Copper at previous rates, at which the market is quiet. *Yellow Metal* and *Iron* have been dull, but are unchanged in value.

COAL.—Sales have been reported this week of Seebpore *Bengal* due here shortly, at Rs. 12 to Rs. 12½ per ton, and at Cardiff, at Rs. 22½ per ton. The market is advancing, we quote alongside:

Welsh Hartley	...	*Nil.*
West "	...	"
Australian ...	...	"
Powell's Duffryn	...	Rs. 22½ per ton.
Cardiff...	...	*Nil.*
Japan ...	...	Rs. 12½ per ton.
Bengal ..	...	12 "
Singareni ...	...	*Nil.* Rail delivery.
Seebpore	...	Rs. 12 per ton.
Sanctoria ...	...	*Nil.*

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—As was the case last week, we have again to report a comparatively large amount of business passing in this staple; for account of exporters, but the Mills have taken only a few hundred bales on some days, and on others nothing at all, these purchases having aggregated about 1,500 bales, since the date of our last report, consisting mainly of Oomrawuttee descriptions of the new crop, a little new Dholleer, kind, and some old of the same growth; while shippers have taken some 10,000 bales, made up principally of Oomra descriptions and Bengal, and including a little old Westerns, and contracts for Bhowunggur of the new crop for January-February delivery. The tone of the market has been steady upon the whole, at a slight decline in prices on two days. This evening the market closed dull, little fresh business having been done to-day in either direction, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 38,200 bales, compared with 40,300 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 60,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the decrease in arrivals of new Cotton this season, as against last is now 216,000 bales.

Yesterday morning's official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts advise that the Cotton plants in the Wadhwan district of the Dholera circle were flourishing in seasonable weather, that picking had partially begun, and that arrivals were expected early; the crop was also flourishing in the Dhollera and Bhownugger districts of the same circle, the plants showing bolls in the former district, and being ready for picking in the latter, with seasonable weather prevailing in both. The reports from other circles were a repetition of those received in the middle of last week. The official advices by wire from the Cotton-growing districts yesterday, stated that the estimate of the outturn of the Broach crop is five-eighths. In the Wadhwan, Dholleri, and Bhownugger districts of the Dholleria circle, where picking of the plants had partially begun, the weather had become cloudy and unseasonable, though no rain had actually fallen. The plants were ready for picking in some parts of the Bellary district, where the mornings were cold and dewy.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	For lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	January	Rs.	150—2 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do	"	139—2 25-32d.
Do. Good	do	"	130—2 5-8d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	do	"	135—3 1-32d.
Nemra, Fully Good	do	"	16½—3 3-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	.....	"	185—3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	.....	"	175—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	.....	"	170—3 9-32d.
Broach, Fine	.....	"	191—3 19-32d.
Do. Good	.....	"	183—3 17-32d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay, this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	111,500	107,500
Berar	97,000	175,500
Khandeish	86,000	140,500
Barsi and Nuggur	9,500	21,500
Hingunghat	4,000	9,000
Persian and Sind	500	3,500
Broach	900	2,500
	310,000	520,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the Week	40,144	62,382	51,901
From 1st to 14th Jan.	72,515	114,701	82,196
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	6,395	40,331	5,083
From 1st to 14th Jan.	13,383	58,331	6,725
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the Week	2,179	1,832	6,121
From 1st to 14th Jan.	15,537	2,232	6,946

WHEAT.—There has been only a small demand for this staple during the past week from exporters, and the business reported has been, upon the whole, on a very moderate scale. The tone of the market, however, has generally been steady, and prices have shown no movement, remaining as follows:—

White Pussy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	6	2 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	6	1 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	6	4 0	"
Red Delhi	"	6	2 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	6	4 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	5	13 0	"
Hard Red	"	5	13 0	"

SEEDS.—There has been no movement worth mentioning in this market during the past week, and only a small business for shippers' account has transpired. The feeling was not dull has been steady, and the following are this evening's closing quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-10-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-6-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-6-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0 to 44-8-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 41-0-0 to 42-8-0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	715	57,396	69,553
Do. from 1st to 14th January	11,335	133,033	114,994
Linseed for the week	3,844	12,091	17,484
Do. from 1st to 14th January	9,430	23,165	31,532
Rapeseed for the week	257	4,414	18,426
Do. from 1st to 14th January	1,605	6,281	31,937
Gingellyseed for the week	4,477	34,116	77,824
Do. from 1st to 14th January	7,315	86,911	139,627

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	24,340	21,220
Do. from 1st to 14th January	...	24,340	56,329
Linseed for the week	12,028	21,136	30,482
Do. from 1st to 14th January	16,030	23,503	36,682
Rapeseed for the week	25,078	111,594	13,336
Do. from 1st to 14th January	25,478	111,594	46,696
Gingellyseed for the week	21,299	81,207	138,014
Do. from 1st to 14th January	23,294	103,059	156,015

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 7-8

3 per cent. Rentes 102½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 82 15-16

Bar Silver 29 11-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £35,000,000; Increase, £1,100,000; Public Deposits, £7,000,000; Decrease, £1,100,000; Other Deposits, £45,000,000; Decrease, £1,800,000; Other Securities, £28,900,000; Increase, £3,600,000; Notes and Gold, £26,400,000; Increase, £1,700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, from Bombay or Karachi, via Malseilles, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 14.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Lutimbro left for Bombay to-day.

JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi (Extra) arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massolia left here at 6 a.m., to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 15.

N. L. steamer Grinz Regent Luitpold, from Aden arrived.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 149·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	33	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,909	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,542
Increase to date ..... " 43,315

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,63,809	3,70,181	5,389	5,44,382
Corresponding week last year.				
Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,22,215

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

A public meeting was held at the Dalhousie Institute, this evening, to establish a fund for the alleviation of distress in those provinces of India which are suffering from famine. The meeting was very largely and influentially attended. The Viceroy occupied the chair and resolutions were passed forming a charitable fund for the relief of the distressed, and inviting subscriptions and acceptina the statement of objects to which private subscriptions may be legitimately devoted as set forth by Government in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th instant. A large and representative Committee was appointed, and the Viceroy announced amidst cheers that the Queen had expressed her willingness to be patron of the fund.

Over a lakh of rupees was subscribed at the meeting.

The Viceroy, in the course of his speech, said: I can quite understand it is not easy for those not acquainted with the system under which Government works to appreciate the distinction drawn between obligations lying upon Government and objects to which, with the concurrence and co-operation of Government, charitable funds may be devoted. The Government system and principles on which it rests no new things are discovered by us for this emergency. We inherit the labours of generations of statesmen and experience of men who have grappled with the foe and overcome him. They originate, I think, in the fact that it is impossible to predict of any single year that famine will not come and in the magnitude of disaster when it does come. That means that an adequate organisation must be ready before hand to cope with it and obviously no organisation can be continuously ready to cope with an Indian famine, except one for which Government makes itself responsible. If, then, Government is to maintain its relief-works by which population as a whole can be kept in good condition, its poor-houses for the more destitute poor, its gratuitous relief for the feebles and dependent. I hear it again asked what is private charity to do? I think if you will look to the definition of the objects which we have drawn up, you will find that through them all we invoke the exercise of individual efforts. I therefore earnestly hope that in accordance with the scheme of organisation which will be submitted to the meeting the formation of Provincial Committees will follow closelyon the formation of a Central Committee here to-day, and that the principles of action being once laid down, Provincial Committees will be allowed amplest discretion in the management of their own funds. Those funds will consist in the first place of all subscriptions which the donors desire should be exclusively devoted to their own province, and in the second place of the proportion of the general fund, which may be allotted to the province by the Central Committee. The general fund should consist of money entrusted to the Central Committee either by those in India who desire to give help wherever it is most required, or by those in England, and elsewhere, who cannot from so great a distance determine themselves where the great need may be. It must be to all of us a matter of regret that the sufferings of her Majesty's Indian subjects must mingle with the memories of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's glorious reign, but if that is now inevitable, at all events, there can be nothing more entirely consonant with the spirit of her reign than the charity and good-will, imperial, all embracing which is the lesson our sovereign has taught us.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JAN 15.

The small-pox epidemic in Howrah has been spreading during the past two days. Four cases of small-pox are reported in Calcutta, one resulting fatally. One case occurred in Lucas Lane, the patient being a coachman. The other is a special Native Constable employed as jetty guard on the Strand Road. The third is Miss Bowen, living at 13, Camedan Bagan. All the cases were removed to the Campbell Hospital. The fourth case, which proved fatal, was of a dandie of a passenger boat, lying in the River Howrah ghat. The boat was thoroughly fumigated before it was allowed to be used again.

The Health Officer has been informed of the cases, and the houses where the patients lived are to be fumigated and whitewashed.

THE GAULSTAUN CASE.

THE RULE DISMISSED.

In the matter of rule obtained by Mr. J. C. Gaistaun upon the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club, Mr. Sale delivered a lengthy judgment. After dealing with the facts of the matter on both sides, his lordship said he saw no reason for thinking that the Stewards had no right or jurisdiction to hold an inquiry relative to the conduct of the plaintiffs in connection with the running of the pony Queenie in the Dacca Races in January 1986; nor was there any reason for thinking that in holding this inquiry there was anything done contrary to the rules of the club or contrary to the principles of natural justice. He felt bound to add that he could see no trace on the evidence before him that the defendants were actuated in what they did either at the inquiry or in publishing notice in the Racing Calendar by malice, prejudice, or want of good faith of any kind. On the contrary, his lordship thought that the materials before the defendants at the enquiry held by them were such that they might reasonably and in good faith arrive at the conclusion at which as a fact they did arrive in regard to the charge made against the plaintiff. So far as the publication of the notice in the Racing Calendar was concerned, that was of course provided for and authorized by Rule 82 of the Turf Club rules, and was one which the Stewards were bound to adopt. Having regard to the decision on the plaintiff's conduct at which they had arrived, before the Court would interfere by means of injunction, it must be shown that the action of the defendants had been in some material particular without justification, or contrary to rules of the club or malicious, or contrary to the principles of natural justice. The materials before his lordship enabled him to make out no such grounds for interference, and the rule must be dismissed with costs.

THE HYDERABAD TRAGEDY.

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 15.

The case against Mr. Templeton was resumed, to-day, before Mr. A. Williams, First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Mrs. Fellows, a lady doctor, being called, said that from the *post-mortem* there was distinct evidence of Mrs. Whittaker's pregnancy. Her opinion from what she observed was that miscarriage had occurred, and advanced the medical testimony in support of the opinion that there was nothing in her experience to show that constant use of purgatives and quinine by a woman in the state of pregnacy was sufficient to cause a miscarriage except under predisposing causes. Ergot taken by a pregnant woman would not cause miscarriage, but if the placenta was diseased, it would give no indication at the *post-mortem* of predisposing causes except echymosis.

Iva Gosling, the nurse, deposed to having attended on Mrs. Whittaker, and heard Mr. Templeton say to Mrs. Whittaker, "How are you Edith, dear."

Miss da Costa, a lady doctor, said she had no doubt when in attendance upon Mrs. Whittaker that abortion had taken place, and no doubt now she told Mr. Templeton of tetanus and something more than cold. She denied having at any time had improper intimacy with Dr. Hehir.

The Rev. Johnstone, who buried the body of Mrs. Whittaker and admitted to Chudarghaut Cemetery, was in the Ingolai Jurisdiction, and Mr. Joshi, Residency Magistrate, was also called by Mr. Daly on behalf of the defence to establish or refuse the question of jurisdiction, which occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW COTTON MILLS AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, JAN. 15.

The Lieutenant-Governor, to-day, opened large new cotton mills at Lahore, the first ones erected in Lahore for spinning and weaving. They will find employment for five hundred men, and have taken two years to build. The mills contain ten thousand spindles, and a hundred and fifty looms. The mills were built by two sons of the late Rae Mela Ram, a very wealthy contractor. The Lieutenant-Governor remarked that the cotton mills development had been somewhat late and slow in the Punjab. Such manufacturing industries was of the highest importance for the people of the country, and it behoved Government to encourage and foster it in every possible way. Anything in the way of protection had been condemned, indeed the suggestion of the thing has now been pronounced rank and abominable heresy, but there were other ways in which the Government might assist enterprise of that kind, and although unfortunately he was not himself now in a position to make promises, he had no doubt that his successor, Mr. Mackworth Young, would never be found wanting in the encouragement of such objects.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 14.

10 p.m.	71°8

FRIDAY.—JANUARY 15.

6 a.m.	69°3
10 a.m.	71°4
2 p.m.	74°4
4 p.m.	73°5

It is now feared that, besides two men named Taylor and Furse, who were lost by the dynamite explosion on a dredger at Devonport, a third life, that of William May, has been sacrificed, as May has not been seen since the explosion.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 1.

MR. RHODES'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

EXCEPT that his eloquence is not Gladstonian in its copiousness, the journey of Mr. Cecil Rhodes from Port Elizabeth to Cape Town reads almost like one of the former political tours of the G.O.M., who, with the good-will of the whole nation, has this week been celebrating at Hawarden Castle his eighty-seventh birthday. On landing at Port Elizabeth Mr. Rhodes found many thousands of people ready to receive him with unbounded enthusiasm, and if his speeches contain evidence of undue elation some allowance ought to be made for one placed in such a situation. In replying to addresses presented by the mayors of several towns, he said he felt that he was getting home to the hearts of the people. They might have misconstrued him in the past. He was called pro-this and pro-that, but the events of the last nine months had, perhaps, taught them exactly his object and programme. They talked of racial distinctions; he knew of none. He was cosmopolitan, and wished to do his best for the whole country. He explained his scheme of railway communication between South and North, and went on to say:—"I am now going to meet and to be examined by my fellow-countrymen. I know their unctuous rectitude, but I also know I have your sympathies with me in the trouble I am about to meet." The luncheon in his honour is described as the largest affair of the kind ever held in Port Elizabeth. At a banquet in the club he was again received with "extraordinary enthusiasm." His times of adversity, he said, had shown him who were really his friends. He had received least from those from whom he had expected most. He understood that this reception meant that they had calmly considered his action in the past, and felt that he had done his best in the interests of the country. He acknowledged the aid rendered in the recent troubles by the De Beers Company, praised Sir F. Carrington's work, and proclaimed his one object to be to take care that no savage country remained vacant and that the Cape should be dominant in South and Central Africa. Rhodesia should not be a country of which it should be said that no Afrikanders need apply. He would do all in his power to assimilate North and South. He eulogized those citizens in the North who came from the Transvaal and also praised the Natal men. He might be told that he had promoted disunion for the moment, but he looked to the future, when it was not a question of race, but of whether they were to be united or not. He saw day light now, and the first step towards union was the existence of a State in the North friendly to all. He added, that as soon as his countrymen released him from their "assiduous attentions" he should return to do his best for the whole of South Africa. He should keep his seat in the Cape House of assembly and show the country that he would not pursue a policy of isolation. They should cultivate friendly relationships, but let no foreign Powers ever interfere in that country. In the course of his speech he stated that, during his negotiations with Mr. Parnell, the Irish Parliamentary leader "had promised to introduce in the Home Rule Bill a clause allowing for the permissive representation of the colonies in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster," though in what connection he mentioned this fact does not appear. Perhaps it was in the nature of a warning to his "unctuously" righteous fellow-countrymen, or merely a bid for popularity at home by insinuating the great devotion to the Imperial Federation ideal. On his way from Kimberley to Cape Town the inhabitants of towns *en route* mostly Dutch turned out to do him honour even during the night. In Cape Town the enthusiasm of the populace almost exceeded that of the Port Elizabethans. "I was told a year ago" he said "that my public life was over, but I still adhere to the opinion that it has only just begun. You may be sure that to the last I shall remain humbly devoted to the interests of South Africa." He also declared that he would never depart from what he had said in their House of Parliament (in which he intends to retain his seat) under the shadow of Old Table Mountain.

GERMANY AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The Berlin representative of the leading journal reminds us this morning that the chief feature of German foreign relations throughout the year has unquestionably been the continuous manifestation of animosity towards England, and the attacks on Mr. Rhodes that are now appearing in the Teutonic journals are aimed quite as much at England as at the "uncrowned King of South Africa," the "Napoleon of the Cape," and "Cecil I." to quote some of the designations they apply to their and President Kruger's *bête noir*. A specially unamiable article on South African affairs has just appeared in the columns of the Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten's*, but we are accustomed now to German boorishness that no English paper condescends to notice this latest outburst of spite and envy. Here are one or two specimens of the *Neueste Nachrichten's* acrimonious effusion." "The hour approaches when the guardianship which England has exercised over South Africa and which she wishes still to exercise will come to an end. The claim to be the paramount Power in South Africa, as England is fond of calling herself, has become an object of derision not only in Paris and Berlin but also in Pretoria and Bloemfontein." "The Afrikanders are strong and courageous enough to oppose attempts upon their independence and all other kinds of hostile enterprise. Sooner or later they will acquire the position that belongs to them." A year ago, immediately after the Jameson raid, people in Pretoria seemed to have the intention of placing their envoy (Joukherr Baerlseerts van Blokland) in communication with Russia. After his visit to Paris he was to have gone to St. Petersburg. The Bourgeois Ministry, however, interposed in England's interest. But "to-day matters have changed as regards both France and Russia. Russia practically takes the lead in Europe, and a diplomatist should now be sent to St. Petersburg from Pretoria in order to study the prospects of English policy in Europe."

THE NEW IRISH AGITATION.

The movement in Ireland for a reduction of her contribution to Imperial taxation shows no abatement, and the refusal of a nobleman here and there to identify himself with the agitation only brings into stronger relief the extraordinary unity prevailing in the sister isle on this subject. Great representative meetings have been held this week at Dublin and Limerick, and arrangements are being made for a gathering representative of all Ireland. At the Dublin meeting the Nationalist Lord Mayor presided, and amongst the speakers were the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, the Lieutenant of the county, and other prominent Unionists. At Limerick the Unionist Earl of Dunraven was the chairman, and John Daly, whose release from Portland convict prison by the Conservative Home Secretary has tried the faith of so many good Unionists, made a speech in praise of Lord Castletown! Some of the Unionist orators at these meetings expressed doubts as to whether the *Times* in the absolutely *non-possumus* attitude it has taken upon this question really reflects the views of her Majesty's Government. But the unrepentant declares there "is good reason to believe" that "a great number of the most intelligent and independent Irishmen" are on its side (those who agree with you always are most intelligent) and confidently anticipates that Parliament will refuse to give its sanction to the theory of "taxable capacity" —a theory that many politicians of a certain school would, as the *Times* perceives, only be too glad to apply nearer home.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

The list of New Year's Honours is of a particularly humdrum character, and even the *Times* is compelled for once to utter a mild protest against the appearance of so "many names with which the general reader is absolutely unacquainted and which are even unknown to those who have every opportunity of being well-informed about such matters." The *Standard* less censorious, but still evidently dissatisfied, thinks the list "suggests personal merit rather than popular interest." The *Morning Post* would naturally wish to see the Government down as easily as it can, remarks that it could not be said that the public interest will be much excited by the announcement of the new honours, and admits that comparatively few of the recipients are familiar to the average well-informed Briton. The *Daily Telegraph* discreetly confines its comments to the well-deserved and universally approved compliment paid to science in general and the medical profession in particular by the creation of a peerage for Sir Joseph Lister, the inventor of the antiseptic treatment of wounds, of whom it will not be possible any long r to say that he is more honoured in France than in his own country. The *Daily Mail* ironically remarks:—"The gentlemen knighted and barted are so eminently suitable that you pass them over without a pause, and only wonder where they could have hidden to escape so many New Years unhonoured." The *Daily News* says:—"It is hardly possible that any impartial man who cares about such things at all should contemplate this list of honours with satisfaction. Setting aside the official decorations, which go very much in accordance with rule, there is only one really eminent name from the beginning to the end." But it follows up this perfectly just criticism with fulsome adulation of Lord Rosebery as a dispenser of public honours forgetting that, although his lordship made some excellent nominations, he also made some that were neither excellent nor greatly to his credit.

A CERTAIN BARONETCY

has never been and probably could not be justified, while some of Lord Rosebery's Knights were so obscure that it was not until long after their undistinguished names had appeared upon the official roll of fame, that the Press with all its resources were able to tell us who they were. One or two, I believe, are still unidentified. The *Chronicle's* chief complaint against this dull list is not what it contains, but what it does not contain. "A solitary representative of science is rewarded. As for literature there might as well be no such thing, and the one gentleman, who has been a journalist, appears to have secured his knighthood on the ground that he is a Lieutenant of the City of London. Be an indefatigable party hack; entertain a Royal Prince at a public luncheon; make a huge fortune in trade and give a slice of it to the political war-chest of the party in power,—and your Sovereign's Ministers will be delighted to advise her to honour you. Produce masterpieces of literature to add to the imperishable glory of your country, and you might as well be a suburban porkbutcher for all the official laurels you will get." This is rather bitter, but unfortunately it is true like so many other things in this anomalous country. No one has a word to say against the promotion of Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne to a Knight Grand Commandership of the Indian Empire. Indeed, it is recognized on all hands that he is, to quote the words of the *Times* "fully entitled" to this exceptional distinction "on retiring after a long and varied period of official service." I think I am right in saying that with the exception of Sir Thomas Leccombe, the eminent financial expert, Sir Owen Burne is the only English official outside the ranks of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Commanders-in-Chief in India, on whom the G. C. I. E. has hitherto been conferred. There is at least one other honour that will give satisfaction to many persons in India—I refer to the knighthood conferred upon Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Leek. Mr. Wardle is, I suppose, the leading authority on the wild silks and indigenous dye stuff of India, and in the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, he made European weavers acquainted with the extent and possibilities of what a London journal styles "this vast Eastern interest." More recently he embodied in the form of a report to the Secretary of State for India, the whole results of seven years' careful investigation of the dyes and tans of India. In England he his better known as the President of an association that has done much to promote the revival of the British silk industry.

ENGLAND AND THE FAMINE.

The editor of the *Saturday Review*, the editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, the editor of the *Homeward Mail*, and Mr. Dadabai Naoroji, a singular combination, all join in censuring the authorities for causing the Lord Mayor of London to defer appealing to the British public on behalf of the sufferers by the famine until the Government of India give their authorization. "What unhappy red-tapist," asks the *Saturday*, "has got the ear of the India Office? Lord George Hamilton is a kind-hearted man, who would not allow a dog to starve in the streets. Why then does he not make some inquiry as to who the hide-bound officials are that insist upon tying his hands." The *Chronicle* published the other day a letter to the same effect from Sir William Wedderburn (who charges not only the Secretary of State, but the authorities in India, with labouring under a delusion as to the real facts of the situation), and in a subsequent issue expressed its own views in characteristic language. The organ of stalwart Liberalism refuses to be satisfied with the set phrases of officialdom, declares that it has absolutely no confidence in the judgment of Lord George Hamilton, and suggests that the British public are being deceived in this matter as is often the case in that which pertains to Indian affairs. The *Chronicle* concludes its indictment as follows:—"Lord George Hamilton is Secretary of State for India, and upon him rests this tremendous responsibility. He, and not the Viceroy, or the Viceroy's Council, or the Indian Civil Service, is answerable to Parliament and the nation for the lives of our Indian fellow-subjects. We will not absolutely prejudge him. But we warn him that if in this grave crisis it should be found that he has deceived himself and misled the nation, an outraged public opinion will demand his dismissal from office." The *Chronicle* puts its political opponent, Lord George Hamilton, in the pillory. The *Homeward Mail* gibbets the Viceroy, who is held up to public scorn as a ruler with no initiative, as the mere mouth-piece of his advisers, and as applying to India the principles of parochial administration in England and Scotland. "That is all," adds the usually sober *Homeward Mail*, "that could be expected of him."

YOUNG INDIA TO THE RESCUE.

As you will doubtless have learned through the agency of Reuter, the London Indian Society, of which Mr. Naoroji is president, and which consists almost entirely of young students, have been in evidence this week. They held a meeting, or as it is grandiloquently styled a "conference" on Monday, to consider the famine question. The following resolution was submitted:—"That this conference of all Indians resident in the United Kingdom gratefully recognizes the earnest and energetic efforts of the Government of India and every benevolent help in mitigating the calamitous consequence of the present famine in India; but, at the same time, urges upon the Government the consideration of the measures which tend to restrain the drain of enormous wealth from India, which is one of the principal causes of the frequent recurrence of such calamities. This proposition was not, however, favourably received by the majority of the present, who carried an amendment omitting all friendly reference to the Government of India "because in the opinion of the conference that Government was not entitled to any special claim of thanks on the present occasion." Another resolution passed by the "conference," called upon the Lord Mayor to start his proposed fund forthwith. But this his lordship has firmly but courteously declined to do. On Wednesday Mr. Dadabhai and two other representatives of the "conference" waited upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The former, who unfortunately seems unable to make a speech without dragging in his pet theory "urged the great claims of India as being heavily taxed for Imperial purposes on the sympathy of the people of this country. The Lord Mayor began by administering a not undeserved snub to Mr. Naoroji by refusing to discuss political matters. His lordship then explained what had passed between Lord G. Hamilton and himself with reference to a Mansion House fund, indirectly telling his visitors that neither he nor the British public need to be reminded by them what was their duty in the matter. He incidently observed that it was even hoped that adequate rain in the next few weeks might charity would not be required. He added that if he were to be so unwisely premature as the deputation wished him to be, the fund would certainly prove a failure, "for the public would not contribute until they were satisfied that the need existed." The *Westminster Gazette*, which does not lose its head so quickly as some other organs that might be named, thinks the Lord Mayor is "quite right," but ingenuously anticipates that the expenses of the famine will be paid for out of the Home exchequer. Innocent *Westminster*.

THE CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

The proceedings of the National Congress, at Calcutta, have attracted a certain amount of attention here as anything does when Parliament is not sitting, and a few of the Metropolitan journals publish articles on the subject. The *Daily News*, however, which used to think the annual gathering worthy of a full leading article, dismisses the matter this year in a paragraph of about fifty lines, while its praise is hardly so eulogistic as it used to be. Although the writer declares that there is nothing about which greater nonsense is written by the Tory press. He admits that the Congress does not represent the whole of India—to say it does "would be absurd"—and he describes it as "a debating society which meets only once a year and suffer, from not being "quite practical enough." Naturally opponents of the Congress like the *Pall Mall Gazette* seize hold of these admissions and make the most of them. Under the rather vulgar heading of "Jabberjee would-be M.P." the *Pall Mall* insists that the Congress is neither Indian nor national; that it is merely a scratch collection of educated natives, and that they are a mere handful in comparison with the millions of peasantry. If the Congress was content to describe itself as a trade union, its boast would be innocent enough. Regarded as a chrysalis House of Commons, it is "a most monstrous sham," and according to Mr. Astor's journal knows no more about the peasantry of India "than a Whitechapel Jew of the Crofter question." On the other hand, the *Star* which, from to-day, enjoys the proud distinction of being the only half-penny progressive paper in London, heads its leader on the Congress "India's Parliament," and uses for all its worth the commendations bestowed upon this "Great representative assembly of educated India" by Sir Richard Garth. As Sir Richard is fond of proclaiming himself a staunch Tory this, though rather stale, is not ineffective, but even a *Star* man ought to know that the ex-Chief Justice of Bengal, who has so prominently identified himself with the Congress movement, is not, as he is described in the article, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE BUBONIC PESTILENCE.

The telegrams giving details of the spread of sickness in Bombay, especially those sent home by the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, have created some alarm, particularly amongst those who have relatives or friends in the capital of the Western Presidency. Certain rumours, possibly exaggerated, as to the effect the epidemic is causing on the foreign trade of the port, are in circulation, and much sympathy is felt for the inhabitants of Bombay.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

Marquis of Sligo; Sir Francis Boileau Davis, Bart., son of a former distinguished Governor of Hongkong; Sir John Brown, founder of the famous Atlas Works at Sheffield, employing 4,000 hands and pioneer of armour-plate manufacture for the defence of men-of-war; Sir George Bolster Owens, celebrated in Ireland as a member of the medical profession and as a public-spirited citizen of Dublin; Major-General J. D. Mein, R.A., who saw much service in Burma and in India during the Mutiny; General Sir George Colt Langley, R.M.L.I.; Captain Richard Stokes, R.N., who joined the service twelve years before the Queen came to the throne and who had an interesting record; Colonel C. H. Ewart, formerly Inspector-General of Police, Punjab; Hon. Henry George Edwardes, Secretary of British Embassy in Rome and brother of late Lord Kensington; Rev. Henry Harford, who was formerly connected with the Jesuit Mission in Calcutta; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cobham Nicholson, a retired officer of the I. M. S., who served with the Lushai Expedition in 1871-72; Lady Neville Chamberlain, wife of the eminent Indian General; Mr. Alfred Turner, a prominent Liverpool merchant engaged in the East India trade; Joseph Fry, eldest surviving son of the philanthropist, Elizabeth Fry, and co-founder of the Metropolitan Free Hospital; The Rev. James Ind Welldon, D.C.L., who for thirty years was head-master of Tonbridge School; Professor Emil Du Bois-Raymond, who occupied in Germany the position held in England by Huxley and Tyndall, and who, though a Darwinian, severely attacked the hypothesis of evolution as propounded by the Haeckel school; General Meredith Read, American Consul-General in Paris, and formerly United States Minister in Athens; Herr J. W. von Wasielewski, known to all music lovers as a violinist and as the author of Schumann's "Life"; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne, whose death was announced to you by Reuter, was in his 91st year, and he had not only an unusually long, but a very distinguished career. Mr. Bertram Currie's death was due to cancer, and came as a surprise to all but his more intimate friends. In him, as the *Times* truly says, the City of London loses one of its most prominent and respected men and probably its first authority upon banking. This tribute is echoed by his Bimetallist friends whom he fought with much spirit, but always with courtesy. Mr. Currie some short time ago became a Roman Catholic.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, with the English Mails of the 1st instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abbs, Mr H G
Allen, Mrs and Miss
Biggs, Mr J H and Miss
Beatty, Miss J
Beniff, Mr
Burkitt, Mr T D
Bisenner, Mr R
Carrey, Mr and Mrs
Chisholm, Mr J
Corchill, Mr and Mrs
Crookshnk, Lieut S A
Cholm ey, Miss
Cannilleo, Mrs
Dixon, Mr F J
Danes, Mr M L
Deakin, Mr G B
Deering, Lieut Col, Mrs, child and infant
Dodd, Mr
Evans, Capt G M
Evans, Mr G H
Edwards, Maj and Mrs
Fordyce, Mr
Finon, Mrs A
Garrett, Mr and Mrs
Grigg, Lieut-Col, Mrs and 2 daughters
Graiger, Surg Capt T
Gray, Capt and Mrs
Ha-ley, Lt, W S G W
Hallowes, Mrs F W and child
Hobday, Col and Miss
Hodgkinson, Mr
Hollelay, Rev s
Hay, Mr
Irvine, Surg-Capt
Irwin, Mrs H
Johnstone, Mr A D
Jeandral, Mr J
Jacob, Mrs
Jephson, Capt and Mrs
Jones, Mr Warren
Jackman, Miss H F
Lindsay, Miss
Llewellin, Miss
Lane, Mr and Mrs S
Lane Capt and Mrs
Moore, Mr H A
Moller, Mr and Mrs
Macdonald, Lt R
Mcgarey, Miss
Mitchell, Mr H
M'cheoll, Mr J
Miller, Mr
Mackenzie, Col S
Moore Mr G W
Maunder, Mr and Mrs
Page, Mr J S
Parsey, Maj H
Parsons, Mr G H
Rutherford, Mr
Rendell, Mr A W
Rose, Mr
Robert-, Mr R G S
Robb, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Mr C Stewart
Shepherd, Mr A W
Smith, Rev, Mrs and child
Stoess, Mr
Spratt, Col F
Sathan, Dr
Th mpson, Mr A
Turner, Mr G
Wray, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Winkler, Mr and Mrs J
Wright, Mr A F
Wray, Col
Watkin, Mrs G

FROM LONDON.

Butterwick, Capt and Mrs
Barrow, Mrs, child and infant
Butler, Mrs R J
Bakewith, Mr Nixson
Crowe, Mrs and 2 infants
Cuddeforids, Miss
Cates, Mrs Hyde
Cairncross, Mrs
Gillett, Mrs
Heat, Mrs
Hughes, Miss
Nicholetts, Mr H S
Night, Miss
Reynolds, Mr F
Singh, Mr
Smith, Mr A E
Thompson, Mr J Campbell
Uletz, Mr
West, Mrs
Wright, Mrs and 2 children
Wilson, Miss E M
Zeal Zung Rana, Bahadur
Genl, wife, and 2 sons

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Ferreira Rev, M
Gonsalves, Rev Joas
Moraes, Rev A S

FROM ISMAILIA.

Lewis, Mr J B
Soaring, Mr J B S

FROM PORT SAID.—Eggons, Mr F

FROM ADEN.

Arnot, Maj Genl
Brandt, Lieut F
Duff, Gus G M
Dalbedyhil, Mr
Greenstreet, Col
Kead ll, Lt C J G
M'gregor, Sister Maria
Mitchell, Mr W

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crew, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Currie, Mr R G
Summers, Mrs
Winckler, Mrs and 2 Misses

FOR BRINDISI.

Cadell, Major A
Hardwicke, Dr
Howetson, Mr J
Mereski, Mr
Tyndall, Lieut

FOR ADEN.

Abdool Hoossin, Mr
Hormusjee Jamsetjee, and 2 infants
Wade-Brown, Capt F and Mrs

THE GROUNDING OF THE S. S. KHEDIVE.

On inquiry on board the s.s. Satrunjee, of Messrs Shepherd and Co., which has arrived in from Karachi, via Cutch Mandvie, Dwarka, and Porebunder, we find that the s. s. Khedive grounded near the latter port, and has not yet been got off. It is expected that the vessel will be floated on Sunday or Monday next, the tide being high on those days on account of the full moon. The Satrunjee left Karachi on the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m., and on nearing Dwarka, met with heavy rain. She anchored at Porebunder, at about 8 p.m., where the captain saw the s. s. Khedive lying. The weather was very heavy, and it was the time. The Satrunjee established some native passengers. In another boat some Europeans came alongside of the steamer, but they could not get on board on account of the high sea, and had to return. The Satrunjee left the port after a couple of hours' stay, with about 300 passengers on board. A telegram was received, yesterday, from Dada Abdulla, the owner of the Khedive, stating that the vessel is lying in the position in which it was grounded.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Jan. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J S Brown, B
Mr G A St B Browne, B
Mr F W V Austin, Bo
Col W Birch
Col W H Salmon
Major W St J Richardson
Major A M Monteith
Major E H H Montresor
Capt G F Chenevix Trench
Capt P T A Spence
Lieut R A Gillam
Surg-Lt-Col Moorhead
Surg-Capt H W Pilgrim

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W C Fasson, B, 6 Mos
Mr D M Litster, B, 7 mos
Capt W W H Cox, 6 mos 7 days
Lieut H K Firth, 6 mos
Lieut J W Orchard, 5 days
Surg-Major G Duncan, 6 mos
Surg-Capt F H Burton-Brown, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H N Nelson, B
Mr S H C Hutchinson, B
Mr F G Brook-Fox, B
Mr C Rogers, Bo
Lt-Col G E Money
Capt H E Wilmot
Capt G H C Colomb
Lieut E J Keane
Lieut R L Benwell

MILITARY NEWS.

MISS NORAH. H. M. RAMSAY has been appointed a Nursing Sister in the Indian Nursing Service and is coming out to India in the Britannia.

SANCTION has been accorded to the issue of a 9-inch R. M. L. gun and mounting to the Royal Artillery at Rangoon for drill and instructional purposes.

THE Secretary of State has approved of Lieutenant H. A. Cameron, R. E., being allowed to elect for continuous service in India.

LIEUTENANT W. J. P. PRESTON, Middlesex Regiment, now attached to the Meywar Bhil Corps, has been appointed to officiate as a Wing Officer in the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Major Sneyd, proceeded on furlough.

OFFICERS who have not yet been on duty in Russia—Captain F. V. Whittall; Lieutenant G. W. G. Richardson, Lieutenant H. M. Grove, Lieutenant S. V. Byland, and Captain L. C. Dunstarville "passed:" Mr. J. S. Donald, C. I. E., Punjab Commission, "fit to go to Russia."

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India to amend the regulations for appointment to the command of 2nd class districts, so as to exempt any officer who has commanded a corps of Sappers and Miners from the language examination if he fulfils the other conditions required by those regulations.

THE following are result as the regards Officers of the Indian Services, of the half yearly examinations in modern languages held by the Civil Service Commissioners in London in October last:—French.—Major H. S. Massy qualified are "Interpreter;" Captain F. Dudeon "passed." Russian—(Officers who have spent not less than eight months on duty in Russia):—Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, I. C. S., Captain F. W. P. Macbonald, Mr. H. J. Maynard, I. C. S., and Lieutenant A. Mears, qualified as "Interpreters."

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

As each recurring Christmas comes, London shops look more fascinating and their wares more insidiously seductive. If you want a card case for a friend, instead of the old bulky affair with a hinged cover which invariably gave way, here is a slim, dainty trifle, made of scented purple leather, closed by a silver swallow on outspread wing, to indicate, presumably, the fleetness with which the owner flies to return the calls of her friends. In a similar style, you can have a charming letter case, clasped by a dragonfly, suggestive to prying eyes of the sharp lookout kept by the little silver custodian of the secrets of the green leather and *moire antique* lined pockets. Another article in the same line of goods is a handbag, called "Cinderella," though why "Cinderella" is not apparent, containing, as it does, not an odd glass slipper, but a purse, pocket book and perfume bottle—things of which the original Cinderella, by all accounts, knew nothing. Possibly it is intended to carry gloves and shoes to those early, informal Christmas gatherings to which guests may come on foot in *demi toilette*. In any case it is prettily got up, it should be a handy useful addition to the kit of the roving up-to-date girl—Cinderella or princess.

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The chatelaine of the moment is a very fetching revival of the heavy old prison-warder kind of article which our poor dear grandmothers used to affect as businesslike and becoming. The thimble, bodkin, embroidery stilett and needle case have long since given way to the tools the new woman uses—match box, bicycle key, locket with sovereign case and mirror combined, penknife, button-hook, pencil case, and note tablets, etc., etc. Five of these articles may be had on every chatelaine. The others may be added at pleasure without overloading the wearer for everything is so light, so compact, and so artfully designed for the purpose, that one balances the other, the little things clipping into the empty bet-ween spaces. All sorts of materials are used for chatelaines. There are effective and economical ones, nickel-plated, which are practically everlasting. There are velvet sheathed tools with filagree silver ornamentation, which are attractive, but fragile. The lovely ones are made of embossed silver, others, and still more gorgeous, in pure gold; while the austere, business-like tailor-built female who despises glitter and show may indulge in a simple, sturdy combination of steel and natural leather.

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Someone with a beautiful trust in the permanence of superstition has revived the fashion of wearing charms, and consequently a variety of absurd little trifles are being manufactured on purpose. A longest reign farthing set with a jewel is one of the supposed lucky coins. It is said, that the farthing should be stolen, in order to fetch the greatest advantage to the wearer. How the stealing of a farthing is to be accomplished will be the puzzle to most people. The farthing, though a recognized coin of the realm, is almost non-existent except in helping to add up the sum of one's outlay in ribbons, tapes or shoe laces. The linen draper in fact is the only one who has the chance of stealing one—in so much as he usually exchanges the old farthing in the bill for a few pins that are invariably pointless or go crooked. If the luck of Great Britain is apportioned out in farthingworths, stolen or otherwise, it will go a very short way. There are, however, other easier charms to buy. Loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen may wear an 1896 sixpence set with a ruby, an emerald or a diamond, even if price is no object; while people of independent notions may indulge in a pig, the size of a fat pearl, carved in ivory or bog oak and holding a four-leaved shamrock in its mouth.

***

Streeter in New Bond Street is shewing a marvellous natural diamond as large as a plover's egg which was turned up at the time of the great electoral triumph of the Conservative party. In the roughness of its surface people see a likeness of Lord Salisbury. There is certainly a kind of outline of a man's head—hardly enough to recognize if one were not on the lookout for it—indeed if Streeter were not a staunch supporter of the Government, he might see other men and other leaders reflected in it as opportunity served. He might hire it out to the new third party in Ireland as a foreshadowing of the coming of Mr. Tim Healy, or he might have sent it to the United States as Nature's effort to portray McKinley; or he might still in the interests of restless Liberals find that its mission was really to foretell the downfall of Rosebery and the glorification of Sir William Harcourt. But Streeter does nothing of the kind. He keeps his big jewel, with its big advertisement of its owner's Conservative convictions, in a prominent place in his shop window, where it attracts customers of the right sort to look, to admire, to buy—if not the Salisbury diamond, then something else.

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Women who love pretty things have always had a fancy for small watches. The dearest little watches, in every sense, may be had now to dangle from a chain as a charm, or from a bracelet, or to pin with an ornamental brooch on the bodice. They are made with a crystal face, round as a marble, but not larger than a hazel nut, encircled with brilliants. What points they have as timekeepers is a matter that use only will prove. Ladies never have the reputation of treating watches fairly. Our men friends say we do not wear our watches, we do not wind our watches, and we never have the right time, or keep to time. How much of this is due to women's watches being too pretty to last they do not enquire. They buy their womenfolk beautiful little grim crackery toys, that cost a lot of money to keep in going order—women grud

leaving the city. Mr. Bennett has a happy knack of thinking wish that class of people who constitute the majority of stall-holders and sellers of different articles of food. The course taken to prevent disease was considered harsh by the dealers, and they talked of going. Mr. Bennett pointed out to the men that if they left the markets their stalls would be at once given to nearly 400 people waiting in the Deccan and other parts of the country to take them up. This soon brought them to their senses and the evil was averted.

With regard to the condition of markets in Bombay our representative, yesterday, inspected them personally. Better measures could not have been adopted than those which are put in practice. The drains and gullies are all flushed with phenyle and carbolic acid solution twice a week; and phenyle solution is poured through the gratings every morning and evening. The compound of the Crawford Market is freely sprinkled daily with carbolic powder and the floors of the markets are sprinked with powder as well as phenyle solution; and other precautions are adopted. The fact that not a single death or attack has taken place in any of the markets shows how clean they must have been kept and how rigorously and energetically the Superintendents of Markets carries out the measures suggested by the Health Officer.

THE FISHING VILLAGE AT WORLI.

We have already referred to the very bad condition of the village of Dharavi, where the bubonic fever has been raging with great severity. A number of persons have already been carried away by the malady, and the mortality among the residents, who are chiefly fishermen and coolies, has been increasing from day to day. The poor residents eventually became so terrified, that they have left their huts and have encamped in the fields off the junctions of the Cleveland and Worlee Road. The villager seems to have adopted this measure in direct contravention of the orders of the Municipality. Dharavi has frequently suffered from some sort of epidemic. There was an outbreak of cholera in September last, and no sooner was the epidemic at an end than the present malady made its appearance.

THE MILL-HANDS.

We understand that the committee of the Millowners' Association have decided that the millowners should not be paid daily; that an agreement to that effect should be drafted, to be signed by different mill-owners; and that if all the millowners do not sign the agreement, another meeting should be convened to decide the matter.

THE SICKNESS IN MAHIM.

Some bubonic cases are reported to have occurred at Mahim, which has been hitherto free from the epidemic. They occurred near the Mahim Bazaar, which is in a filthy condition, and were apparently imported from Bombay. A Prabhu woman died in the Keshwadi Chawl, near Mr. Gomes' house, on Tuesday. Two cases of plague occurred in Pereira's Chawl, near the Railway station, where tar and sulphur have been kept burning.

THE SHEDS FOR PARSEES AT OORUN.

An eye-witness from Bombay speaks very highly of the conveniences afforded by the sheds erected at Oorun by Mr. Hormusjee Bhimdiwalla for the poor Parsees. The shed contains about 50 blocks, each capable of affording accommodation for one family. Arrangements have been made for the sale of mutton, milk, and vegetables near the sheds, so that their occupants would be spared the trouble of going to the market. The assistance of two Parsee medical men, Drs. Pochajee and Apoo, who temporarily reside at Oorun, will also be available in case of need. The sheds have been erected under a shady avenue of trees, and at a short distance off is a well-laid garden famous for its fruits and flowers at Oorun.

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The s.s. Persepolis, of the Messageries Maritimes Company, Captain Etienne, which was timed to sail on the 13th instant for the Persian Gulf ports has deferred her departure, on account of the imposition of quarantine of ten days at Bushire. Meantime the local agents have wired to the home board at Marseilles for orders.

PLAGUE DISCOVERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am aware that from a bacteriological point of view, in connection with the plague, that inoculation would be an easy solution of the method of contracting the disease. I was always opposed to this opinion, despite the fact that the bacilli have been found in vermin. I hold the written opinion of several prominent local practitioners who disregard the inoculation theory, and having examined a large number of cases myself I failed to detect any definite or suspicious reason to infer an external contagion. Of course I fully admit an almost impossibility of detecting the bite of an ant or bug on a dark skin. I am convinced the disease is airborne of limited capacity, that is that it can travel from place to place, taking up its abode at short intervals and in this manner extending to a great radius. Considering the few attacks among all the Municipal labourers who have associated themselves with every known source of the disease, and the free manner in which they handle plagued rats and have squashed bugs with their feet when bedding were brought out to be burnt, regardless of all bacteriological dangers, proves either their complete immunity, or the incorrect views about inoculation. I have had my hand badly abraised in one of the darkest and most insanitary hovels in Bombay where two victims had just died and four others were on the premises, and I have even noticed mosquitoes which had been feasting on infected persons coming on to my hand at the very time I was conscious of their presence felt by stings, and still I am alive. I do not desire people to court unnecessary risk, but my humble impression and conviction is, that infection is through respiration—and that it can be communicated from an infected to a healthy person by direct exhalation while in immediate proximity, but the disease cannot be carried about like other eruptive fevers.

Indeed in the literature I am endeavouring to collaborate I find the same views expressed centuries ago. During the great plague in London, it is mentioned (1666) that running sores were favorable to individual safety, and by directions of the physicians they were kept open, as all chance of contracting the distemper were carried off in that way. Galen and others have noticed that those who had issues fully discharging, did not fall victims to the disease, and Larrey when the French army was in Egypt mentions the curious fact that the plague rarely attacks wounded men. Inoculation is no new theory, for an eminent medical man, (of the period) in the early part of this century states that it has never been satisfactorily proved that plague is due to this cause, i.e., inoculation. As regards the origin here I think Dr. Waters sounded the correct note when he ascribed it to the water-logged condition of Bombay, coupled, no doubt, with the peculiar meteorological conditions, the drains from their ineffectiveness being a contributory and not a direct culprit, the insanitary conditions of the houses within possessing all the necessary material for the further development. Segregation of the healthy from the sick has been advised from the most ancient times, and proper laws were adopted to enforce this, also a compulsory system of examination of all or any persons ill, or reported dead, while plague was in existence. This rule was rigorously carried out in London in 1666, by searchers in the first instance, who then communicated to the physicians duly appointed by the Lord Mayor. The subject of cemeteries was not lost sight of, and the disinfection of dead bodies before leaving infected houses, and a prescribed route, during certain hours of the day and night, for burials were kept in view. I cannot enter into a lengthy discussion here, but perhaps it would be uninteresting to point out that during a plague in Ireland in 585 A.D. the people attributed it to diseased corn. In 1696 musty corn was put down as one of the predisposing factors, while the Greeks in 1458 concluded, the rains, watery grains, absence of etesian winds, and hostile elements to be originators of their infliction. I have often seen some of the most severe types of remittent fever arising from the opening of silos where grass had been stacked for only three months. In conclusion, I have to note that 57 years ago it was observed that some forms of plague were accompanied by pneumonia with a complete absence of any gland implication, and also that some cases showed the appearance of measles of a malignant kind. In fact, its varieties require to be observed with caution.—Yours, &c.,

ALF. McCABE-DALLAS.

5, Colaba Causeway.

A HEART FOR ANY FATE.

The following application, received by the mail yesterday, is given *verbatim et literatim* with the omission of the signature and the number in Lombard Street:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Lombard St., London, E.C., 21st Dec., 1896.

DEAR SIR,—If your staff should suffer a plague change, I shall be glad to take any vacancy, as I have a wife whatever of death, having lived in Boston. I have a good deal of experience in writing, also in correspondence (I use the Remington), and I speak Spanish, French, and Portuguese, and am good at Latin, and fair at Greek. Any amount of references. My age is thirty and my health is tough.

In case you have no need of one of my brilliant qualities, natural and acquired, I should be much obliged if you would insert an ad. for me in your paper, and let me know the cost, which I will remit.—Yours, &c.,

* * *

YET ANOTHER LECTURE.

A lecture will be delivered in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 4-30 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Cowasjee. The subject will be: "A Dissertation on the Plague in Bombay: Its causes and the means of its prevention." Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch, F. R. C. S., Principal, Grant Medical College, has consented to preside.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 14th January:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Changsha	Mr. G. C. Bookman.
Bhamdipal	Bai Goverbai M. Ponday, Cowasjee Patel Street.
Thayet	Shaik Jamal, Medical Officer.
Hong as W. I. P.	Antonio Mariano De Silva, Club of Tasmanians, Second Marine Lines, Derby Pallet.
[illegible]	J. Beatie.
[illegible]	Capt. Rewit Kin, Fort Rendon, By

NEW YEAR HONOURS AND APPOINTMENTS.

THE following honours and appointments are announced in the *London Gazette*:—

PRIME MINISTER'S LIST.

Peers.—Sir Joseph Lister, Bart. President of the Royal Society, and Lord Kinnear.

Privy Councillors.—The Hon. St. John Brodrick, M. P.; Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M. P.

Baronets.—Alexander Baird, Esq., of Urie; James Musgrave, Esq., of Drumglass, Belfast; Richard Douglas Powell, Esq., M.D; Elliott Lees, Esq., M.P.; Frederick Wills, Esq.

Knights.—W. Birt, Esq., General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway; William Arbuthnot Bluhn, Esq.; Campbell Clarke, Esq.; Frederick Edridge, Esq.; Richard Farrant, Esq; W. Hayward, Esq., Mayor of Rochester; James Laing, Esq.; William Laird, Esq.; Thomas Wardle, Esq.; the Hon. Charles Arthur Roe, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab; the Hon. John Morrell Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Hong Kong; William Raymound Kynsey, Esq. C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals in Ceylon; James MacPherson Le Moine, Esq. of Quebec, ex-President of the Royal Society of the Dominion of Canada; John Woodhead, Esq, formerly Mayor of the City of Cape Town.

C.U.B.—The Right Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.M.G.

K.C.B.—Col. the Hon. W. P. Talbot; Sir Elwin Mitford Palmer, K.C.M.G., Financial Adviser to His Highness the Khedive of Egypt; William Anderson, Esq., C.B., Director-General of Ordnance Factories.

C.B.—Basil Cave, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar; William Edward Davidson, Esq., Q.C., legal adviser to the Foreign Office; William J. Mure, Esq., legal secretary to the Lord Advocate of Scotland; William Conyngham Greene, Esq., British Resident in the South African Republic; Richard T. Pewse, Esq., secretary to the Board of Customs; Lt.-Col. Lothin Kerr Scott; Edmond H. Wodhouse, Esq., Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

K.C.M.G.—The Hon. George Turner, Premier and Treasurer of the Colony of Victoria.

C.M.G.—Charles Benjamin Mosse, Esq., C.B., Deputy Surgeon-General, A.M.D., Superintending Medical Officer of the Island of Jamaica; Capt. Robert Lister Bower, Resident of Ibadan; Henry Cloete, Esq., lately Acting British Agent in the South African Republic.

INDIA OFFICE LIST.

K.C.S.I.—John Woodburn, Esq., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; His Highness Maharaj Rajá Raghubir Singh Bahadur, Chief of Bundi; Sir Edward Charles Buck, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

C.S.I.—John Nugent, Esq., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; Charles Lewis Tupper, Esq., Officiating Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab; Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, Esq., Commissioner of the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces.

C.I.E.—Major-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

K.C.I.E.—His Highness Maharaja Sawai Ranjor Singh Bahadur, of Alwargarh.

C.I.E.—William Earnshaw Cooper, Esq.; Alexander Anderson, Esq., Indian Civil Service; John Eliot, Esq., F. R. S., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; Maharaj Rajeshwari Sankara Subbaivar, Diwan of Travancore; Lt.-Col. Henry Lake Wells, R. E.; Lieut. Eaton Wallace Petley, R. N. (retired); Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram; Khan Bahadur Naoroji Pestonji Vakil.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be Capains.—Robert K. McAlpine, Arthur M. Farquhar, Francis R. Pelly, William B. Fisher, Ernest A. Simons, Henry P. Routh, Charles J. G. Sawle, Frederick L. Campbell, to date Dec. 31, 1893. Robert S. D. Cumming, John R. Jellicoe; to date Jan 1, 1897.

Lieutenants to be Commanders.—John F. Stuart, George E. B. Bairnsfather, Cortland H. Simpson, Evelyn R. Le Marchant, Reginald A. Cave-Browne-Cave, Clifton Sclater, Arthur L. Hughes-Hughes, Frank A. Garforth, George Couper, Gerald C. A. Marescaux, Archibald P. Stoddart, Frederick C. Tudor Tudor, Hon. Francis C. B. Addington; to date Dec. 31, 1895. Charles L. Napier, Alexander L. Duff, Reginald A. Altham, Hugh Evan-Thomas, Alfred P. Ethelston, Montague E. Browning, Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Bart., to date Jan. 1, 1897.

Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—George P. Ross, to date Dec. 1, 1893. Stephen H. Way, William H. Grieve, Harold T. Atlay, Francis May, John A. Ingles, Arthur C. S. H D'Aeth, Percy T. H. Beamish, Norman McC. Lewis, Duncan T. Brown, Alister F. Beal, Henry B. Gellibrand, Cyril Corbett, Carthcart P. Wason, Arthur E. Wood, Ronald S. J. Wigram, Vincent L. Bowring, George A Tomlin, George M. Keane, Cecil A Severn, Walton C. G. Ruxton, Hubert S. Cardale; to date Dec. 31, 1890.

IRISH HONOURS.

Privy Councillors.—Marquis of Dufferin and Mr. Horace Plunkett.

Knights.—Mr. William Findlater, President of the Incorporated Law Society; Dr. Gilbert, Historian; Capt. Slacke, C. B.; and Mr. Robert Chambers, Town Clerk of Londonderry.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in November, 1896, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Marks as appended:—

Thomson, Douglas Arthur	10,867
M'Dermott, Owen Leonard	10,837
Aitkock-Steves, Dermot	10,653
Kilgour-Smith, Kenneth Ernest	10,447
Walker, Arthur Dunbar	10,311
Kelly, Harry Hodsworth	10,241
Tolley, Frank Lucas Neilan	9,993
Lockhart, Hugh Wallace	9 33
Salt, Harold Francis	9837
Karslake, Henry	9813
Dobson, Arthur Curtis	9 81
Gandy, Henry George	9779
Farie, Alexander Lloyd	9452
Langton, Arthur Victor	9456
Johnston, William Henry	9409
Heath, John Piercy	9390
Parsons, William Forster	9282
Sherbrooke, Neville Hugh Cairns	9243
Morris, George William Fermor	9214
Kitts, William Alexander	9191
Burgess, Buchey	9172
Awdry, Ambrose John	9136
Thompson, Frederick Vivian	9151
King, Launcelot N F I	9139
Martin-Leake, Theodore Edward	9049
Hosford, Charles Frederick	9116
Beresford, Charles Claudius de la Poer	9103
Bayley, Atwell Harbo	9044
Colquhoun, John Edward Harison	9043
Langhorne, James Archibald Dunboyne	8985
Peacock, Percy Hamilton	8962
Dubbs, Robert Frederick	8953
Rich, John Keith	8911
Hen ett, Henry May	8907
Marindin, Cecil Colvile	8857
Fleming, John Gibson	8856
Gethin, Percy Gerick Durrant Scott	8843
Brown, Basil Hanbury	8809
Bo ham-Wrotham, Cecil	8782
Snowdon, Harold Smurthwaite Kemplay	8729

SIZE AND STRENGTH NO DEFENCE.

HERE'S a point for you to think over; *Size and development have nothing to do with health.* A man may stand six feet two inches in his stockings, and have the muscles of a prize fighter, and yet be an essentially unhealthy man. His frail-looking wife may be really the better of the couple; she may easily do more work, endure more exposure, bear more grief and worry, and outlive her big husband. There is a mystery in this that nobody can see into. It is a matter of vitality and organisation—not of dimensions.

Take for example, the case of Mr. T. B. Staples, of Oakwood, Ont. He is a blacksmith; and I well remember how, when a boy, I used to regard a blacksmith with awe and wonder on account of his strength. It was fearsome to see him swing those mighty hammers and pick up a heavy cartwheel as though it were a child's hoop. Yet I saw only in part and understood in part.

"Some twelve years ago," writes Mr. Staples, I became aware that the dreaded disease, dyspepsia, had chosen me for one of its many victims. It is hardly necessary for me to try to describe all the different feelings that came over me, I have talked with many people suffering with dyspepsia and they have all had about the same experience. Among the symptoms on which we agreed are the following bad taste in the mouth; fulness and deadness in the stomach after eating; getting no good from one's food, headache and palpitation of the heart, gas and sour fluid from the stomach, dizziness, especially when one rises up suddenly, or bends over his work; loss of appitite; pains in the chest and back, and the weakness that comes from not eating and digesting enough food to keep the body going. All these things I had; and you can imagine how bad they are for any one; particularly for a man who has got to earn his living by daily hard work, as in my case.

After I found out what was the matter with me, I consulted a doctor at once, and began to take the medicine he gave me. I am sorry to say it did me little or no good. Although there is a common opinion that stomach complaints are not very serious and never dangerous, I must say that is not my opinion. No man who suffers from dyspepsia as long as I did (about six years) will ever talk foolishly or lightly about it. Even the doctors admit it is the hardest of all diseases to keep track of, and to cure. If it does not kill a man right out of hand it *spreads the shadow of death over him all the time he has it*, and takes all the laughter out of his days.

"Well, after the doctor's medicine failed, I kept on taking anything and everything that was recommended to me in hopes of relief. Yet none of them went to the root of the trouble. Sometimes I would fell a little better and sometimes worse and that's the way it went on with me for many years, a miserable and miserable time. There is no money could hire me to live it over again.

"I was still in this condition when a friend, that I had been talking to about myself, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I didn't know the merits of the Syrup then, but being anxious to try anything that might help me, I bought a bottle from Messrs. Hogg Brothers and commenced taking it. All I can say is, that I found relief immediately, and by continuing with it a short time, all my bad symptoms abated one by one, and I found myself completely rid of the dyspepsia. Since then I have never had a touch of the old complaint. If there is any other medicine in the world that is able to cure indigestion and dyspepsia as Mother Seigel's Syrup does it, why, I have never heard of it. I have recommended the Syrup to other sufferers and they have been more than pleased with it, and I write these hasty lines in hope the publication of them may come in the nick of time to be useful to others still. Yours, very truly, (Singned) Thos. B. Staples, Oakwood, Ontario, February 26th, 1896.

We need add but few words to Mr. Staples' intelligent and manly letter. The disease which afflicted him attacks both sexes, all ages, and all classes and conditions of humanity. Neither youth nor strength is proof against it. It imitates other complaints, and so leads to fatal mistakes in treatment. If you are wise you will acquaint yourself with its character, as described in Mother Seigels' almanack, and know what to do in time of need.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few rops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush, produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful perfume to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is highly approved of by the Ladies. Price 12 annas per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Beware of worthless imitations. Ask for "Floriline" and see that you get it. Price 12 annas per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Beware of worthless imitations. Ask for "Floriline" and see that you get it.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, DEC. 25.

Royal Engineers.—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—C B Collins, vice H L C H Stafford, promoted; J N G Kennedy, vice L A Arkwright, promoted; and W S Nathan, vice P. C. Gubbins, promoted; Sec Lieut D H Montgomerie resigns his commission.

Regimental District.—Brevet Col R W F Phillips, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 31st Regimental District (the East surrey Regt.), vice Col L Hornby, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

School of Gunnery.—Capt A C Currie, R A, to be an Instructor, vice Capt S C U Smith, R A, who has vacated that appointment.

Memoranda.—Major-Gen A F Hamilton, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be Lieutenant-General, vice C A Goodfellow, C. Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Col C Strahan Surveyor General, Survey of India Department, to be Major General, vice A F Hamilton. Lieut F S Robinson, Half pay List Royal Engineers, retires from the Service.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—M H Smyth, to Pembroke (Jan. 1).

Lieutenants.—W F Tod, to Triton; C R Curtis, to Pembroke; J R Ward, H R Heathcote, and M F Stanylton, to Forth; C C Kerr-Pearse, to Empress of India; A H Freeman (as First Lieutenant), and H C R J West to Flora (G) and afterwards to Tauranga (G); W H D Oxly, to Hearty; C M Fox, to Iaflexible; A C Hoby, to Spanker; H F Dawson to Salmon (Jan 14); C M Masters, to Tauranga (unrated); A C H Pearson, H E Sharp, and R M T Stephens to Indefatigable; H C Carr, to Black Prince (Jan 19); J W M Webb, to Ruper (Jan 1); A F Holmes, W D Irvin, H B Poly, and H G Alston, to Excellent and Egeria, additional, for short course of gunnery and torpedo instruction; H P Hide-Gould, A F Navarro, and A C Dana Jennings, to Vernon and Excellent, additional, for short course of torpedo and gunnery instruction; G Stapleton, to Vernon, additional for short course of torpedo instruction (Jan 2); W Oliver to Pembroke (Jan 30); G Trawby, to Britannia; H F Guinness, to Empress of India (Jan 1); H W Pontifex, to ship shortly (Jan 2); H N Barnett, to Lapwing, undated; H B T Somerville, F H Walter and F C Learmonth, N, to Egeria, Jan 14; G W Smith, to Victo (Nov. 20); H N Garnett, to Lapwing (Dec. 16).

Sub Lieutenants.—C B Ballard, to Speedy; R R M West, to Coatesi, P Johnson and C G Chichester, to Blenheim; Menies to Sturgeon; G D H Jones and E L Hughes, to Harrier (Jan 14); S F Howe, to Resolution; J F Knox, to Australia (Jan 4); H G Innes, to Flora for Tauranga (G) (Jan 14 the Hon H Meade, to Iphigenia (Jan 19); S T Stephens, to Cambridge and Defiance, for short courses of gunnery and torpedo instruction Jan 2; J D D Stewart, to Lapwing (N) undated A M H Phillips, to Victory, additional, for Han or; E N Grad to Egeria (Jan 14); H C Watson, to Egeria Jan 14.

Midshipman—F F Rose, to Empress of India.

Fleet Engineers.—G Cave, to Inconstant; W L Wishart, to Albion (Dec 31.)

Staff Engineers.—G Stevens, to Victory, additional, for Nelson (undated); H S Rathbrook, to Diamond (Dec 31.)

Fleet Surgeons.—V Dutch, M B, to Vivid, additional for Devonport and Keyham Dockyards (Jan 1); T C Hickey M S, to Thunderer, additional for Pembroke Dockyard; R W Luther, to Repulse (Jan 9); A F Corrie, to Durham A McKinlay Resolution (Jan 10.)

Staff Surgeon.—J C E F Gunn, to Flood, for duty, on way home (undated).

Surgeons.—A Tropley, to Iphigenia; G McGregor, to Excellent; A Maclean, to Harrier; J A Keogh to Pembroke; A E Merewether, to Australia; M L A Vaudon, to Defiance; H Ley, to Lapwing; M C Jones, to Resolution; J A L Campbell, to Stork; R H Way, to Sharpshooter (Jan 14); R F Bowie to Flora, for duty on passage (Jan. 14); to Tauranga (undated); E F P Eames, to Karrakatta; A W B Livesay, M B, to to Blenheim (Jan 14).

Assistant Paymasters.—J E Jones, to Alacrity in charge, Jan 5; W D Sarratt, to Orlando, additional for Mildura (Jan. 1).

Assistant Clerks.—A E Aylen, to Blenheim (Dec. 29); L Blackler and E Butcher, to Magnificent; J F A Brown and A W B Mersereau, to Melville (Jan 14); R B Bowie to Empress of India; C A Parker and A C Here, to Orlando; A F Weston, to Toron; M G H Brownsand A C Rose, to Imperieuse; H A Madge and E P Jones, to Cloudsley (Jan 13).

Gunner—F J M Johnson, to Excellent.

Carpenter—W H Hoare, to Victory, additional, for Iphigenia (Jan 19).

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—W Tucker and C Moyse, to Alexandra (Dec 24).

Admiralty, Dec 22, 1896.—Sub-Lieut HE Grace to be Lieutenant, Nov 18. The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants to be Sub-Lieutenants:—How, H Meade-King (4, 1895); E A Taylor (Nov 15, 1893); W M Kerr and L Menzies (Dec 15 1893); H P V Okima, A M H Phillips, and K Riddle (Jan. 15).

Dec 23, 1896.—The following Engineers to be Chief Engineers:—W R Parker (Nov 21); G W Noll, Dec 1. The following Staff Engineers to be Fleet Engineers:—W H Branson, Dec 1; W J Gay, Dec 8. Clerk L E Tier to be Assistant Paymaster, Sept 4.

Dec 24.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Gen J M de Courcy Meade is placed on the Retired List under the Provisions of Order in Council, Nov. 29 1881; Lt-Gen G Malries to be General, vice Meade; Lt-Gen, H S Jones, C B, is absorbed in the Establishment.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th January, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 29th December, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	December 29, Rs. A. P.	January 5. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	72,00,001 0 0	76,00,000 0 0
Public deposits, &c.	1,41,83,717 14	1,22,89,057 15 5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,52 90,137 9 8	5,80,65,655 12 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,25,834 12 10	8 59,608 3 8
Sundries	30,71,683 14 7	17,72,802 0 0
	Rs. 10,07,77,374 3 2	10,05,88,853 15 6

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	43,57,445 0 0	47,63,736 0 0
Other authorised Investments	80,77,875 4 0	77,36,306 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised securities	2,27,48,602 4 11	2,24,54,484 7 3
Accounts of Credit & do.	12,91,61,3 1 8	12,04,11,924 8 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,77,78,819 7 0	1,62,93,838 15 4
Balances with other Banks	6,17,035 13 7	8 92,150 6 3
Bullion	2,91,13 1 4	2,66,1 5 4
Coin and Stock	13,21,766 9 0	13,13,005 13 8
Stamps	8,4 7 3	8,145 2 0
Sundries	13,59,314 9 10	11,54,405 15 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,03,61,753 4 11	1,19,27,701 6 11
Do. at Branches	1,48,7,806 8 2	1,35 10,511 5 6
	Rs. 10,07,77,374 3 2	10,05,88,853 15 6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 5th January, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	21,93,415	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,02,651	Inc.
Other Deposits	27,74,548	do.
Post Bills	1,1,374	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 15th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via,	Latest Dates D.	H.	M	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes
Turkey	14	11	5 a.m.	18	37
Teheran	15	2	27 p.m.	...	23
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 15th January, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	47	..	3
" Karachi	..	29	..	1
" Madras	..	17	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Banno, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Hingyan and Tunchaung.

Press telegrams at reduced rates may now be sent from India to Hongkong at eleven annas and to Shanghai at one rupee per word.

THE *Journal of the Royal United Service* publishes an important lecture on the subject of pistols which was delivered in May last by Lt.-Col. G. V. Fosbery, V. C., late Bengal Staff Corps. Col. Fosbery traced the pistol through its many transformations during the past 400 years; but his paper is practically a plea for greater stopping power in the bullet of the present Service weapon, and he points his moral with the following incident of the Indian Mutiny: "An officer, who especially prided himself on his pistol shooting, was attacked by a stalwart mutineer armed with a heavy sword. The officer, unfortunately for himself, carried a Colt's Navy pistol, which, as you may remember, was of small calibre, fired a sharp-pointed picket bullet of sixty to the pound and a heavy charge of powder, its range being at least 600 yards, as I have frequently proved. This he proceeded to empty into the sepoy as he advanced, but, having done so, he waited just one second too long to see the effect of his shooting, and was cloven to the teeth by his antagonist, who then dropped down and died beside him. My informant, who witnessed the affair, told me that five out of the six bullets had struck the sepoy close together in the chest, and had all passed through him and out at his back." Col. Fosbery points out that with the Service pistol and our present charge of powder, while there is a heavy recoil, we get an initial velocity of no more than 700 feet per second, to which speed must be added at least another 1000 ft. in order to obtain the requisite explosive effects. He suggests, therefore, a better plan of accomplishing the end in view—that is, to cause such a shock to an enemy's system as will persuade him to desist from his attack till some other opportunity. "Now," he urges, "our pistols would become at once the effective close-quarter weapons they are designed to be, did we boldly set to work to diminish our charge of powder, to add to our weight of lead, and to flatten the points of our bullets; for by these means we should decrease penetration (of which we have too much), increase the force of our blow (of which we get too little), and we may rely on the range being sufficient and the shooting good if only our bullet is well balanced and our charge properly proportioned." Then, the proper weapon being obtained, Col. Fosbery offers a few pertinent directions for use: "The eye being fixed on the object is intended to strike, the pistol should be brought at once to bear on the vertical line which bisects it. There should be no lateral correction of aim necessary for an object or person at rest. Attend now to your elevation only. There can be, I think, very little doubt but that, against an armed antagonist, the pistol should be coming down when the bullet leaves the barrel; the muscles of the hand are then in a condition of session more likely to resist a throw-up. There is less chance of shooting over him; you may hit him, a little low, perhaps, but you will always hit him somewhere. If, however, time permits, a snap shot from the hip will tell, nine times out of ten, at close quarters, and, if not, will [illegible] for a more deliberate shot."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice will whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweeten the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World. ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

WINTER dress grows smarter every year. It used to be intensely sombre, though with the inevitable richness of good material and handsome trimming. Now it is equally rich, but with the addition of as much smartness as can be crowded into the dimensions of bodice, sleeves, and skirt. The skating rinks are naturally the very best places in which to study afternoon costume. Prince's Club, with its rather chilly background of white walls, Nile scenery, and Eastern sky, without its ruddy glow, is less adapted to the display than the brighter, warmer, and more spacious Niagara, which, besides, has more ample accomodation for spectators. One of the most effective toilettes seen there of late was carried out in brown corduroy of a peculiarly rich tone, suggesting gold in the high lights. The little sacque coat was lined with orange, and opened over a bright green vest, the folds of which were held closely in beneath the collar with orange, green, and gold passementerie. The beauty of these little coats is that they can be thrown open when required, and when closed are very warm and comfortable. Sometimes the collar, to make it still more so, is provided with long scarf ends of Indian or Cashmere silk, which tie in an enormous bow beneath the chin. When the colours are carefully chosen to suit the complexion this is a very effective arrangement.

As to capes, they cannot be described as invariably satisfactory. The long ones are dowdy, the short ones terribly cold. Hundreds of capes will be given as Christmas presents this week, but of these hundreds, nay, may we not say thousands? how many will meet the requirements of the recipient? They let the cold invade the sensitive arms, and chill winds penetrate their recesses in a way we may mildly term as disobliging, to say the least of it. In windy weather they have a way of blowing up over the hat which is not only exasperating, but extremely conducive to chill; and even when they remain in the correct position there is no warmth to be found in them for the arms and the waist when the east wind is blowing or a frosty cold in the ascendant. Consequently, it is well to consult some expert in dress matters before venturing upon a purchase that may, perhaps, be far from satisfactory to the recipient, who, of course, will courteously abide by the good old rule which forbids her to look a gift-horse in the mouth, and will suffer in silence during the rest of the season. The long capes are rather better, but have the faults of want of smartness. Not to put too fine a point upon it, they are extremely hideous. Venus herself would have looked a guy in some of those that stick out in a graduated tubular fold at the back, and indicate nowhere the lines of the figure beneath. Cloth capes lined with fur have the great fault of being excessively heavy. Even strong women cannot with impunity bear the weight of them when walking briskly for any distance, even in frosty weather. The fatigue inseparable from a superfluous weight of garments becomes dangerous when agravated by the chill that supervenes upon other exertion, and this winter, so say the doctors, chills are even more prevalent then they were last.

It cannot be said that the fashionable headgear is the most graceful in the world, though it is often very becoming. The manner in which some fashionable hats are dragged upwards above the forehead and there are overloaded with feathers, aigrettes, and satin bows, far outbalancing the rest of the trimmings, is totally antagonistic to one's idea of true symmetry and proportion. Such a headgear puts the whole figure out of drawing, and no matter how lovely the face is, thus provided with a background of velvet, felt, or satin, the result is never wholly satisfactory. Really, the prettiest and the smartest are the allround hats with just a suspicion of a curve at one side or other, or, perhaps, just above the brows in front. Fortunately for those whose tresses are vexed by the incomprehensible dress, the funny fashion of dotting little groups of feathers in isolated positions all over the brim went out a couple of seasons since. It gave the fashionable hat the appearance of a poultry yard after a severe fight, in which the combatants had left their tail feathers upon the scene. This fashion still survives, we are told, down Whitechapel way.

The very prettiest winter hats are white felt, lined and trimmed with black. Sable enters into the composition of many of them, and is, perhaps, most effective when used as a hem to loops and ends of white satin. The sable tail does not so often appear in millinery as it used to at one time especially during the hunting season. When some subtle connection was supposed to exist between the tail of the sable and the brush of the fox, this is scarcely to be regretted. Chinchilla is being used more and more for winter hats and toques. In one model hat just arrived from Paris, the rather wide brim is covered with black velvet, the crown is composed of pleated chenille in a mixture of green and black over ivory satin, and the feather, always an indispensable item in the modern hat, are black tipped with green. The only other trimming is a band of emerald